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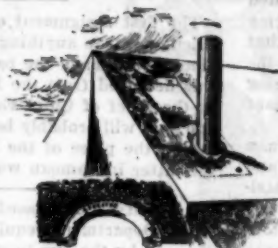
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

THE NEW SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

In the list of young men selected by the President for appointments in the Army as 2d Lieutenants published last week in the Journal, appear the names of many who are in one way or another associated with the Army. Several of them are sons or close relatives of Army officers, many of whom have been conspicuous in the service of the country. Some of these young fellows have had military experience at various institutions where military science is taught. Maxwell Keyes is a son of Maj. Keyes, retired, "late Adjutant of the 1st U. S. Volunteer Infantry," as the official list erroneously stated. The word "infantry" should read "cavalry." He was Col. Roosevelt's Adjutant. When war was declared against Spain young Keyes was a Sergeant in the 10th Inf., stationed at Fort Sill, O. T. He enlisted for a commission. During his first year in the Army Allyn Capron, Jr., acted as his "coach," so, when that gallant young officer was offered a Captaincy in the Rough Riders he immediately remembered his promising pupil. The result was a commission as 2d Lieutenant for Keyes.

Keyes was made Adjutant on the field at San Juan after the original Adjutant had voted for peace, and his promotion was for conspicuous bravery at Las Guasimas. He is an ideal soldier, tall, dashing and afraid of nothing—excepting praise—for his chief characteristic is modesty. As a boy way down in Southwestern Texas "Max," as everybody calls him, could break any mustang that wore hair. But he has been known to run half a mile to escape an introduction to a pretty girl. He is a grandson of Maxwell, of land grant fame, the man who ruled Northwestern New Mexico and Southern Colorado with the power of a despot, in the sixties and seventies.

F. W., or "Freddy" Benteen, is another Army boy. He is the son of the late Frederick W. Benteen, Brevet Brigadier General, retired, who was famous through commanding a squadron of the ill-fated 7th Cav. at the time of the Custer massacre. Young Benteen accompanied his father through many of his trips through the Northwest, and while yet a little fellow, shot two Sioux Indians with a 32-caliber rifle. His appointment is greeted with approbation by the many Army friends, who have long had his welfare at heart.

Guy S. Norvell, son of Lieut. Col. Stevens T. Norvell, retired, who was a Corporal in the 4th Cav. at the time of his nomination, is another instance of "what's bred in the bone." Much of his life has been spent on the frontier, where his father had been stationed during his forty-odd years of service. At the first tap of the drum, calling for Volunteers to free Cuba, young Norvell enlisted. Lieut. William H. Osborne, of the 1st Cav., who died from the effects of Cuban disease, was his brother-in-law.

Horace P. Hobbs, son of Capt. Charles W. Hobbs, 3d Art., is a graduate of the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester. Like all other Army boys he tried to secure an appointment to West Point, and, like many, he failed. He was preparing to enlist when news of his choice by the President for one of the Lieutenants was received.

Joseph K. Partello is the 5th Inf. representative. His father, Capt. J. M. T. Partello, is well known in Washington, which was for many years his home. Capt. Partello is one of the finest shots in the Army. Indeed, was for many years the finest shot, and his son follows in his father's footsteps, being an expert with both the rifle and revolver.

There are other Army boys in the list of appointees, and all have some distinguishing feature that makes them very superior timber for Army officers. We congratulate them on their entrance upon an honorable career, and assure them that the Army and Navy Journal will be as ready to record their distinguished service as it has been to celebrate the deeds of their fathers.

It has come to the notice of the War Department that four of the young men selected for appointments as 2d Lieutenants in the Army, having been previously discharged from West Point, may not be eligible for selection. The provision is that no Cadet who has been discharged shall be appointed in the Army ahead of the class of which he was a member at the Military Academy. The men included under this proviso are Edward E. Downes, from Texas, and now in the Philippines; N. R. Chambliss, Jr., appointed from Alabama; Louis J. Van Schaik, of New York, and Edward A. Haskell. From the records of the War Department it appears that Downes and Van Schaik come within the provision of the law, and they will therefore not be commissioned. Chambliss was of the class of 1899, and although he was discharged last year his class has already been graduated, and he will therefore receive his commission. Haskell was of the class of 1900, but not discharged from the Academy. In January, 1898, he suffered injuries in the West Point gymnasium and in the examinations immediately thereafter he was found deficient in one of his studies. A recommendation for discharge was made, but this was accompanied by a further recommendation that he be turned back to the class of 1901. In consideration of his injuries sick leave was granted him till Aug. 28, 1898. Meanwhile recovering his health, he was permitted by the War Department to accompany the Rough Riders to Cuba, where he served that regiment as Acting Lieutenant of Troop F, and was dangerously wounded in the battle of San Juan. His sick leave

was extended to Jan. 1 last, when he reported to the Military Academy, and is now on sick leave in Massachusetts. It has been decided by the Judge Advocate General that the law relating to the granting of a commission to a Cadet did not apply in Haskell's case and he will therefore receive his commission as 2d Lieutenant.

It sounds somewhat strange to have batteries of artillery lettered "N" and "O" under the new organization, but so it is, 14 batteries to a regiment, two of them light batteries.

Mr. McWhinney, of Allegheny county, introduced March 16 into the Pennsylvania Legislature a concurrent resolution, providing for the observation of May 1 1899, next as "Dewey Day" and the official declaration of the fact by the Governor. No opposition was offered to the proposition in either the House or Senate. Similar bills have been brought before the Legislatures of New York and other States.

The first assignment of a Passed Assistant Engineer (Lieutenant) to anything but gunboat duty, as Chief Engineer, was made the past week. Passed Engr. Moritz was detached from the Bancroft at Boston and ordered as the relief of Chief Engr. Ross on the Newark. This fine ship will probably be assigned to the Pacific station, taking the place of the Philadelphia during the stay of the latter in Samoan waters.

A construction placed on the Personnel act by the Navy Department requires every officer whose grade is changed by the law to submit to an examination. Realizing the importance of speedy action in this matter the authorities have not only cabled instructions to the fleets on foreign service, but are now issuing a circular letter to as many officers as can be reached notifying them to appear promptly for physical examination at the nearest naval station.

It is believed in the Navy, with reason or without, we cannot say, that canned beef rejected by the Navy inspectors was subsequently accepted by the Army. The Navy officers declare that much of the beef offered to them was not up to the standard, but as there was no relaxation in the usual rules for inspection its deficiencies were promptly discovered. There is not doubt that such reports are current in the Navy. Perhaps it would be well for the Army Board to ascertain whether there is any foundation for them.

The colored Cubans in Havana do not all seem to take kindly to Anglo-Saxon police methods. On the night of March 18, during a negro ball, a policeman who tried to keep the street clear in front of the house was badly beaten. Officers in the Cuban Army took command of the mob which engaged in a battle with the police in which a dozen of the police were wounded, several mortally. Other riots succeeded this until American troops had to be sent to aid the police. In most of the conflicts the assailants were the notorious criminals known as Nanigos, who have combined to attack the police. The entire lower class seems to be in a ferment of indignation against the police.

In closing the farewell address to the soldiers of the American Army dated Aug. 21, 1898, "Pedro Lopez de Castillo, Soldier of Infantry," speaking in the name of "eleven thousand Spanish soldiers," said: "With this high sentiment of appreciation from us all, there remains but to express our farewell, and with the greatest sincerity we wish you all happiness and health in this land, which will no longer belong to our dear Spain, but will be yours. You have conquered it by force and watered it with your blood, as your conscience called for under the demands of civilization and humanity; but the descendants of the Congos and Guineas, mingled with the blood of unscrupulous Spaniards and of traitors and adventurers—these people are not able to exercise or enjoy their liberty, for they will find it a burden to comply with the laws which govern civilized humanity." It is apparently representatives of this class who are making trouble for us in Cuba, and even in dealing with a much better class it is very doubtful whether Americans and especially those from the Southern States, will be able to reconcile the ideas they carry to Cuba with the negro sense of independence and equality.

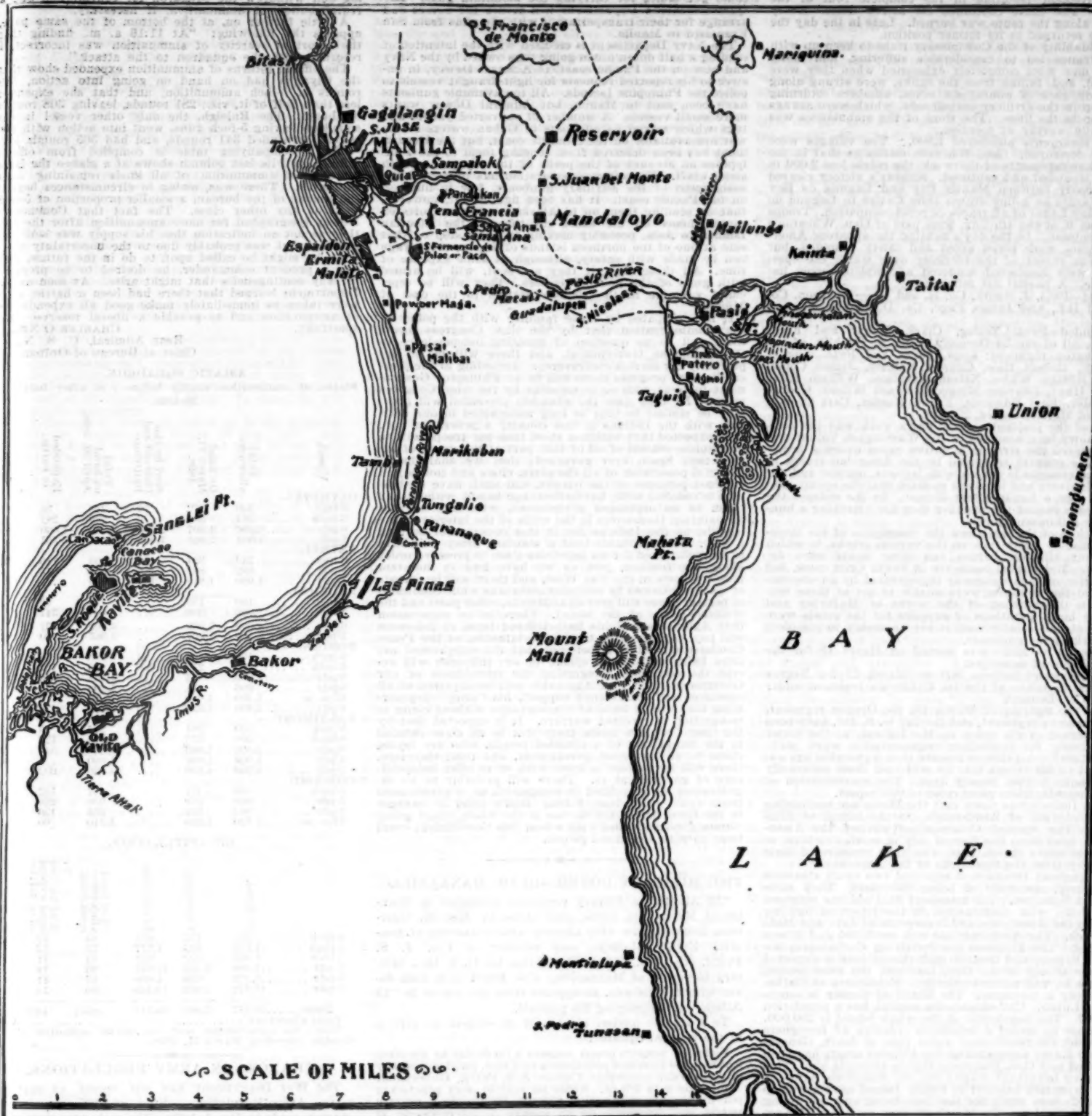
Lieut. Col. Edward B. Ives, U. S. V., commanding the Signal Corps of the 2d Army Corps, who is Chief Signal Officer of the New York Guard, and who is also a graduate of West Point and a former 1st Lieutenant of the Army, on March 17 received the following complimentary letter from Mr. W. T. Gary, a citizen of Augusta, Ga: "Sir—Orders have been published to muster out the officers and men of the Signal Corps under your command, and a sense of duty impels me to express to you and through you to them my appreciation of their soldierly conduct, perfect discipline and gentlemanly bearing. The Signal Corps has been encamped for many months immediately in front of my private residence in the village of Summerville, near Augusta, Ga., and as an act of simple justice, I desire to state that during that time not a single trespass has been committed by them, and not a right of a private citizen has been invaded. The presence of the Signal Corps has been a pleasure, and a source of security and comfort to the members of my family. Their conduct has been such as to give evidence of their lofty patriotism, and add to the glory of the American soldier, and fill the hearts of our grateful people with pride, and I deem it an honor to bear witness to it."

A Board of Ordnance officers have been ordered to convene in Washington to prepare a system of examination for the transfer of Lieutenants of the line to the Ordnance Department. This is a new departure rendered necessary by the fact that many officers are serving abroad at points too remote to allow them to appear before examination boards in the usual manner. Directions have been given by the Adjutant General to have Ordnance officers in Manila, Cuba and Porto Rico, conduct examinations and send the results to a Board of Ordnance officers, which will be appointed later and meet in this country and pass upon all papers submitted. Examinations will be held simultaneously in the United States and abroad on June 12. It is expected that there will be at least four vacancies in the grade of 1st Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department by June 24, and these vacancies will be filled by appointment from the list of officers who pass the examinations provided for.

Hon. Charles N. Brumm, M. C., from Pennsylvania, made an earnest effort to obtain an appropriation of \$20,000 to test the qualities of smokeless coal, that is anthracite. He said that smokeless coal is as necessary to a navy as smokeless powder, and if we give \$25,000 to experiment on this we ought to give \$20,000 to experiment on that. The idea is to use anthracite on one of the warships in a considerable trial run, and immediately after give her a similar run with bituminous. There is one element of such tests that cannot be made equal—that is, experience in firing. Stokers know soft coal only, and their handling of hard coal could not be as skilful. We should say such a test would foredoom the anthracite to an apparent inferiority. If gas generators could be used the firing would be equal, but they would require such a large amount of water that only sea water could be used. What the effect of vaporized salt on boiler tubes would be can only be surmised. The subject of gas generators is an old one in the Bureau of Engineering, but the possible gain has never seemed sufficient to counterbalance their difficulties. In a letter printed with this speech Comdr. Bradford says: "When our delegation saw the Secretary he stated that there was only one Commander favoring anthracite in the Navy, and that he was a crank, thus showing his deep prejudice in the presence of the Secretary."

In a letter dated Dec. 11, 1898, the day after the treaty of Paris between the United States and Spain was signed, Signor Rios wrote in a communication to his Government, saying: "The Commission believes, then, that it has done its duty. It understands the treaty concluded is the least prejudicial for Spain that it was possible to obtain in view of the foreign circumstances, which could not but inevitably bear down their heavy weight upon her. It trusts that the coming time will demonstrate this, and it entertains the hope that, despite the solution imposed on the terrible crisis through which the nation has just passed, it may soon recover its strength and grandeur, and it believes, finally, that the honor and the dignity of the fatherland have been saved in these painful negotiations as the most precious remnants of the wreck of the old Spanish colonial empire." Yet the Spanish officials refused to assume the responsibility of approving or signing the treaty, and imposed that duty upon the Queen Regent. As the London "Times" says: "The Queen Regent has been placed in a position of extreme and cruel difficulty by ratifying the treaty without the formal consent of any of the constitutional authorities, who have combined to force her to take the step. She accepts for the dynasty the odium which they are determined to escape at any cost. Her Majesty has come through an ordeal offering severe tests of fortitude, and has proved herself the best patriot of Spain."

The present system of fireproofing wood used on ships of the Navy is declared by a board of experts to be unequalled, and it is recommended that no change be made or any other method considered by the Department. This board has for eight months investigated the whole subject of various processes for rendering wood impervious to fire and to discover if practicable the very best system of treating all woodwork that may be necessary to place in the vessels now building for the Navy. The board was the result of Colonel Roosevelt's efforts when Assistant Secretary of the Navy to have experts take up the fireproof wood subject in view of the opposition that was developed against subjecting wood to any fireproof treatment. It was held by some experts that some fireproof wood was as dangerous to life in battle as that not so treated, but the majority of officers, including Admiral Sampson, Admiral Hichborn and several of the bureau chiefs were warm advocates of the wood. The board examined every known process and concludes that the electric process now used by the Navy is far superior to all others, and that not an inch of wood should be placed in a war vessel that is not treated by it. The sea fights in the Spanish war added nothing to the lessons derived from the Yalu fight respecting the danger of woodwork on warships. The results produced by the woodwork of the Spanish vessels taking fire both in front of Santiago and during the Manila battle was reported upon by the naval officers present and a conclusion reached that many lives were lost from this cause. The board's report has received the approval of the Navy Department, which directs that in the construction of new ships all woodwork be treated by the present electric process.



Map of the Scene of War on the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

The accompanying map, copied from the Navy Chart, based on the latest Spanish surveys, includes the territory on the Island of Luzon that is now the center of hostilities. Malolos, the reported headquarters of Aguinaldo, is just north of the Bitas River, above the left-hand top corner of the map.

The narrow neck of land near Manila, which separates the northern from the southern part of Luzon, is held by the Americans. In their possession of this isthmus the American troops have cut off communication between the two bodies of the Filipino army. The northern part of Luzon is much greater in area than the southern part, and it is here that the most fighting will doubtless occur. Malolos, the insurgent capital, is in the northern part, and the main body of Aguinaldo's forces are supposed to be between that place and Manila. Aguinaldo has been directing operations from Malolos. The Pasig River cutting this isthmus affords a route for the light draft gunboats in their operations about the head of Bay Lake, called by the natives Laguna de Bay. This sheet of water is shallow, varying from 3 feet to 18 feet, the greatest depth. Its shores are indented by many creeks and coves, in which hide the small boats of the insurgents, safe from the pursuit of the large American craft. It was along the western shore southward that Gen. Wheaton's flying column pursued the rebels.

Two important events, out of the monotonous routine of daily brushes with the insurgents, marked the past week at Manila. One was the reorganization of the entire American force, the other the arrival of the battleship Oregon. In the reorganization two divisions of three brigades each were formed. On March 18, General Lawton assumed command of the first division, which consists of the Washington, North Dakota and Califor-

nia Volunteers, under Gen. King; six troops of the 4th Cav., the 14th U. S. Inf., the Idaho Volunteers, and a battalion of the Iowa troops, under Gen. Owenshine; the 3d and 22d U. S. Inf., and the Oregon regiment, under Gen. Wheaton, and Dyer's and Hawthorne's light batteries. Gen. MacArthur's division consists of two batteries of the 3d Art., the Kansas and Montana Volunteers, under Gen. H. G. Otis; the Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota regiments, and six companies of the Pennsylvanians, under Gen. Hale; the 4th and 17th U. S. Inf., the Minnesota and Wyoming Volunteers, and the Utah Artillery. A separate brigade will be assigned to provost-guard duty, consisting of the 20th, and eight companies of the 23d U. S. Inf.

The arrival of the U. S. S. Oregon on the same day was the occasion of great rejoicing in the fleet. Admiral Dewey's despatch to Secretary Long read: "The Oregon and Iris arrived to-day. The Oregon is in fit condition for any duty." The Oregon and Iris went direct to Guam from Honolulu. The Iris had taken sufficient coal on board at Honolulu to refill the bunkers of the Oregon at Guam, so that they were able to cover the distance separating Honolulu and Manila without trouble on account of fuel. The Oregon left Callao on her run across the Pacific Jan. 11, reached Honolulu Feb. 5, and sailed from there for Manila Feb. 20. In her voyage from New York, which she left in October, the vessel was accompanied by the Iowa and several supply vessels, including the Iris. From Callao the Iowa went to San Francisco.

The week has seen some heavy fighting. March 17 the enemy attacked Gen. MacArthur's center, coming out of their trenches like a swarm of locusts. The Utah Battery, 3d Art., and Pennsylvania regiment drove the Filipinos back. A Lieutenant and two privates, all Pennsylvanians, were wounded. A Filipino soldier cap-

tured that day reported the rebel forces to the north of Manila at 4,000, and the main army concentrated at Malolos at 10,000. The insurgents' attack was attributed to their inflation of spirit over the retaking of the site of the village of Taitai, from which they had been driven on the 16th by the 20th U. S. Inf. The American troops burned the village and then returned to Pasig, leaving the way clear to the rebels, who took possession of the ruins with the elation of victors.

March 17 a company of the 23d U. S. Inf. was placed on barges and towed by one of the improvised gunboats from Pasig across Laguna de Bay Binangunan, which was shelled.

An unexpected attack on the night of Saturday, March 18, brought about a general movement by Gen. Wheaton the day following. Saturday night a number of insurgents sneaked along the west shore of Laguna de Bay and attacked a detachment of the Washington regiment at Taguig. Companies M, B and E, of the 22d U. S. Inf., were ordered to the assistance of the Volunteers and attacked the Filipinos from the south side of the Pasig River. The fighting continued till dark, when the insurgents withdrew. The American loss in killed and wounded was twenty.

This attack led to a general movement the next morning at daylight by Gen. Wheaton, whose intention was to drive the enemy southward. The whole brigade advanced, excepting small garrisons left to guard Taguig and Pasig. The 22d U. S. Inf., with two guns of Scott's battery, had the right of line. The center was taken by the Oregon regiment, and the left by the Washington regiment. The Filipinos fought stubbornly at first, but they were finally driven out of their positions. Then the American left wing pursued them along the shore of the lake, while the right wing moved in toward the center,

the movement resulting in the complete rout of the enemy. The chase continued for fifteen miles. Every village along the route was burned. Late in the day the brigade returned to its former position.

The inability of the Commissary train to keep up with the advance led to considerable suffering, and many of the men were completely exhausted when they were recalled, and, falling from the ranks, were strung along for a distance of almost six miles, numbers returning to camp in the artillery ambulances, which were always close up to the lines. The work of the ambulances was especially worthy of mention.

The insurgents numbered 1,500. Ten villages were utterly destroyed. Gen. Wheaton estimates that in the several engagements of the week, the rebels lost 2,000 in killed, wounded and captured. Sunday's victory cleared the country between Manila Bay and Laguna de Bay as far south as a line drawn from Cavité to Laguna de Bay (Bay Lake) of all traces of rebel occupation. Troops E, I and K of the 4th Cav. were part of Gen. Wheaton's flying column. In the day's fighting the apparent American losses were seven killed and thirty wounded, but the large extent of the territory over which the operations were conducted rendered a complete report impossible. A partial list follows:

Killed—Privts. J. Smith, Co. E, and ——— Johnson, Co. K, 22d Inf., and James Page, Co. D, 2d Oregon regiment.

Wounded—Privts. Young, Clark, Yount and Fred. Bowne, all of the 2d Oregon; Corpl. R. Bucklin, of the Washington regiment; Capt. Jones and Privts. August Schmidt, Robert Rice, Charles Parmer, James Comerford, Raleigh White, Nelson Arvidson, William Ellis, Frank Hunt, Leander Mingee, Edward Wilson, George Schneider, Earl Edwards, Frank Ruefer, Carl Crumholz and Merritt Porter, 22d Inf.

One of the incidents of the day's work was the coolness shown by a company of the Washington Volunteers, who crossed the river in a native canoe under a heavy fire. The country, traversed by the American troops in these movements is cut up with lagoons, narrow and unfordable rivers and bamboos so thick that the enemy cannot be seen a hundred feet distant. In the charges the Americans cannot tell whether they are attacking a hundred or a thousand rebels.

The close of the week saw the completion of the three-day cruise of Army tugs up the various creeks, in which insurgent villages, barges and other boats were destroyed. Many rebel boats are in Santa Cruz creek, but navigation of that waterway is prevented by an obstruction and the gunboats were unable to get at these vessels. In the burning of the towns of Majajay and Morong large quantities of supplies for the rebels were destroyed, but reinforcements are necessary to complete the work of the gunboats.

The cable to Iloilo was opened on March 19 for the transmission of messages.

The transport Indiana left on March 21 for Negros with one battalion of the 1st California regiment under Lieut. Col. Duboce.

Since the fighting of March 19, the Oregon regiment, the Minnesota regiment, and the 22d U. S. Inf. have been concentrated at the camp on the Luneta, at the water front, ready for immediate transportation when plans are matured. A prisoner reports that Aguinaldo has announced to his troops that he will lead them personally into Manila within twenty days. The concentration of rebels near Malabon gives color to this report.

From Iloilo comes news that the Moros are meditating on the capture of Zamboanga, on the island of Mindanao. The Spanish Commandant advised the Americans to land from the Boston only in small numbers, so as not to anger the natives, who have transferred their antipathy from the Spaniards to the Americans.

The gunboat Bennington captured two small steamers and a brig, suspected of being filibusters. They were taken at Sorsogon. The transport St. Paul has returned from Iloilo, with confirmation of the report of fighting between the Americans and insurgents at Jaro and Molo last week. The American loss was one killed and fifteen wounded. The Filipinos are fortifying Catbalogan, island of Samar, and trouble with the natives is expected to occur at any hour. Gen. Lukban, the rebel leader, declares he will never surrender. Foreigners at Catbalogan fear a massacre. The island of Samar is south-east of Luzon. Catbalogan, the capital, has a population of 6,500. The population of the whole island is 200,000.

Because he issued a manifesto ordering all foreigners to support the rebel cause under pain of death, General Antonio Luna, commanding the Filipino army, has been dismissed and Gen. Pantaleon Garcia succeeds him. This may have important results for the American Army.

The mountain banditti of Panay Island have given up their nefarious trade for the time being and are aiding the revolutionists. On March 16 they made an advance with the intention of capturing Iloilo. Four hundred Filipino riflemen from Panay were met by seven companies of the 18th U. S. Inf. and a battalion of the Tennessee Volunteers. As supports these troops had three 2-inch Hotchkiss guns, under Gen. Miller, north of Jaro, across the river. The Americans were met with a heavy fire. One man was killed and fifteen wounded of the 18th U. S. Inf., and there were several cases of sunstroke. Gen. Miller estimates that fifty insurgents were killed and one hundred wounded.

It is reported that Aguinaldo is taking severe measures to suppress signs of weakness. Twelve residents of Manila, believers recently in independence, have been condemned to death for advocating submission to American authority.

Reports are coming in, apparently more numerous, of the mutilation of bodies of American soldiers, but thus far the American military authorities have made no official statement on the subject.

Foods and other commodities have doubled and trebled in price. Many trades are at a standstill. There is deathlike silence in the city after 7 o'clock in the evening. Only the footsteps of the sentries going their rounds can be heard. Any civilian who is found abroad is stopped and compelled to explain his business to officers in the streets. The shutters of all houses are closed to prevent their occupants from being shot through the windows. The theatres, restaurants and shops are closed.

As an instance of the nervous tension, it is stated that when the sunset gun was fired on Sunday a whole regiment encamped on the Luneta seized their arms. Spaniards in uniform sneer at the Americans and say: "It would be different if we were in control."

A large number of saloons have been opened since the American occupation, and there is some drunkenness among the soldiers, but the officers maintain that the troops are better behaved than those of any other nation similarly situated.

The captured Filipinos are sent beyond our lines after being disarmed instead of being kept and fed as they hoped to be. As the enemy have more guns than men, this does not help them any.

Gen. Otis has issued strict orders against burning or looting.

If reported plans of the Ordnance Department go through, a number of Hotchkiss mountain guns will be sent to Gen. Otis at his request. Gen. Otis asked also for seventy-two horses for light batteries, but said he

could get mules for carrying the mountain guns. The Quartermaster's Department will secure the horses and arrange for their transportation with the guns from San Francisco to Manila.

The Navy Department is credited with the intention of sending a half dozen ocean going tugs owned by the Navy and now on the Pacific coast, to Admiral Dewey, in answer to his reported requests for light-draught vessels to police the Philippine Islands. All the available gunboats have been sent to Manila, but Admiral Dewey wants more small vessels. A number of converted yachts and tugs which served as gunboats in Cuban waters in the war are available on the Atlantic coast, but the Department has been deterred from sending them to the Philippines on account of the perils of the voyage to such small craft. The same consideration has prevented the assignment of the auxiliary gunboats, few in number, on the Pacific coast. It has been figured out, however, that by sending them up to Alaska, coaling at ports en route, thence on the short cut through the Aleutian Islands to Asia, probably making the first stop on that side at one of the northern islands of Japan, the voyage can be made with safety, although at some expense of time. All these tugs, if they are sent, will be armed with guns of the pounder classes. They will be especially valuable in the shallow waters to the east of Manila.

It is anticipated by those familiar with the policy of the Administration that by the time Congress meets there will be no question of granting independence to the Philippine Government, and there will be no opportunity for serious controversy. According to the present lines of progress there will be no Philippine Government to treat with or to consider by the time Congress meets. By that time the situation presented will probably be similar to that so long maintained in our dealings with the Indians in this country a generation ago. It is expected that within a short time our troops will be in absolute control of all of that part of the group of islands that Spain ever governed; that we shall be in peaceful possession of all the ports, cities and towns and civilized portions of the islands, and shall have no hostiles to contend with, but half-savage bands, without any claim to an organized government, who may be able to maintain themselves in the wilds of the interior of the islands, as the Indians did in this country for so long a time. It is probable that a standing army will have to be maintained for an indefinite time to preserve order along the frontier, just as we have had to maintain military posts in the Far West, and there will be periods of peace, followed by irregular outbreaks while conditions of perfect peace will prevail at Manila, other ports and the civilized parts of the island. There is no expectation that Aguinaldo and his half-civilized band of followers will pay any attention to the proclamation of the Peace Commission, but it is believed that the enlightened natives living within the sphere of our influence will accept the situation, recognizing the friendliness of our Government, and that Aguinaldo will be deprived of all resources and enlightened support, his "army" degenerating into a wild band of semi-savages without claim to recognition in civilized warfare. It is expected that by the time Congress meets there will be no class entitled to the recognition of a civilized people, who are laying claim to an organized government, and that, therefore, there will be no one to treat with or to offer independence of government to. There will probably be no organization more entitled to recognition as a government than would have been Sitting Bull's band of savages in the Black Hills, and no one in the whole island group claiming independence with whom this Government could treat as with a civilized people.

THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF MANZANILLO.

"El Album," a literary periodical published in Spanish at Manzanillo, Cuba, and edited by José M. Guerrero, illustrates its fifth number with a likeness of Senorita Emilia Roblejo, and another of Col. J. S. Pettit, 4th U. S. Vols., and Captain 1st U. S. Inf., Military Governor of Manzanillo. Col. Pettit is in high favor with the Cubans, as appears from the article in "El Album" accompanying his portrait.

To spare the modest blushes of its subject we give it in the original Spanish:

Pieles en nuestro propósito conocer á ito de dar á nuestros lectores los hombres prominentes en Cuba, publicamos hoy el retrato del honorable Coronel J. S. Pettit, Gobernador Militar de esta Plaza. Noble ha sido la obra practicada por nuestros humanitarios vecinos, libertando á nuestra patria con sacrificio de su sangre é intereses—de la opresión española; pero esta empresa, grande y generosa, hubiese resultado incompleta, si una vez libre la perla antillana del yugo opresor, no nos hubiesen encaminado por el orden y garantía de nuestros derechos para dejarnos después en el pleno disfrute de una soberanía propia y ahuazada con el amor á la patria y el respeto á la ley. La sociedad manzanillera, que experimenta grandes simpatías por el Coronel Pettit, no olvidará jamás al ilustre gobernante que ha dedicado todas sus facultades y atención al bienestar y adelanto de este pueblo, practicando en corto período de tiempo mejoras que no lograron hacer los españoles durante cuatrocientos años de dominación. Cuando mañana, cumplido por la nación norteamericana, el programa que se ha trazado, con respecto á Cuba, se constituya la gloriosa República, soñada durante tantos años y ganada á fuerza de tantos sacrificios, este pueblo, que jamás ha sido ingrato, incluirá en el número de sus hombres amados y en el de sus benefactores, al correcto militar que, con inteligente tacto, ha sabido aunar las energías necesarias para llevar á una sociedad por el camino del orden, con la caballerosidad y benevolencia consiguientes para dejar en la memoria de todos sus miembros un grato y cariñoso recuerdo. "El Album" ostenta con verdadero orgullo el retrato del Coronel Pettit, porque amante y admirador de todos los que han beneficiado á la patria, les rinde este tributo expresivo de su agradecimiento y respeto.

AMMUNITION AT MANILA BAY.

Navy Department, Bureau of Ordnance,
Washington, D. C., March 17, 1899.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir:—As there seem to be some doubts still existing in the minds of some people as to whether or not Commodore Dewey drew out of action at the battle of Manila Bay because he was short of ammunition, or to go to breakfast, the following passages are quoted from his official reports, published in the Appendix to the Report of the Bureau of Navigation: On page 70, the following appears:

"At 7:35 a. m., it having been erroneously reported to me that only 15 rounds per gun remained for the 5-inch rapid-fire battery (of the Olympia), I ceased fir-

ing and withdrew the squadron for consultation and a redistribution of ammunition, if necessary."

A little farther on, at the bottom of the same page, appears the following: "At 11:16 a. m., finding that the report of scarcity of ammunition was incorrect, I returned with the squadron to the attack."

The official returns of ammunition expended show that the Olympia had on hand on going into action, 589 rounds of 5-inch ammunition, and that she expended less than half of it, viz.: 281 rounds, leaving 308 rounds on hand. The Raleigh, the only other vessel in the squadron having 5-inch guns, went into action with 900 rounds; expended 341 rounds, and had 559 rounds left.

The accompanying table is compiled from official sources, and its last column shows at a glance the large quantity of ammunition of all kinds remaining after the battle. There was, owing to circumstances beyond the control of the bureau, a smaller proportion of 5-inch than of any other class. The fact that Commodore Dewey telegraphed for more ammunition after the battle was not an indication that his supply was seriously depleted, but was probably due to the uncertainty as to what he might be called upon to do in the future, and, like a prudent commander, he desired to be prepared for any contingencies that might arise. As soon as the Department learned that there had been a battle, steps were taken to immediately make good all expenditures of ammunition and to provide a liberal reserve. Respectfully,

CHARLES O'NEIL,
Rear Admiral, U. S. N.,
Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Status of ammunition supply before and after battle at Manila.

Vessel.	Total allowance.	On hand March 31, 1898.	Sent by the Concord and Baltimore.	Total on hand April 30, 1898.	Expended in battle.	Remaining after battle.
OLYMPIA.						
8-inch	340	272	76	348	36	312
5-inch	964	589	589	589	281	308
6-pdr	6,966	4,407	2,673	7,080	1,000	6,080
1-pdr	3,600	2,465	1,440	3,905	361	3,544
PETREL.						
6-inch	240	334	56	390	116	274
3-pdr	962	882	176	1,058	313	745
1-pdr	1,980	1,818	120	1,938	.....	1,938
RALEIGH.						
6-inch	150	139	.....	139	53	86
5-inch	1,004	906	.....	906	341	565
6-pdr	4,000	3,900	.....	3,900	137	3,772
1-pdr	2,400	2,367	.....	2,367	100	2,267
BOSTON.						
8-inch	160	106	86	186	48	138
6-inch	300	244	106	410	162	248
6-pdr	1,000	893	275	1,168	220	948
3-pdr	996	978	320	1,298	256	1,042
47-m/m	1,400	1,080	.....	1,080	.....	1,080
1-pdr	2,400	1,352	780	2,132	420	1,712
BALTIMORE.						
8-inch	300	284	.....	284	73	211
6-inch	600	576	.....	576	122	454
6-pdr	2,002	1,866	.....	1,866	547	1,319
3-pdr	1,024	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
1-pdr	4,200	4,120	.....	4,120	692	3,428
CONCORD.						
6-inch	448	437	.....	437	182	255
6-pdr	968	938	.....	938	220	718
3-pdr	960	934	.....	934	120	814
37-m/m	1,320	1,310	.....	1,310	60	1,250

RECAPITULATION.

	On hand.	Expended.	Remaining.	% of total allowance remaining.	% of amt on hand expended in battle.
8-inch	818	167	651	80	20
6-inch	1,952	635	1,317	67	33
5-inch	1,495	622	873	58	42
6-pdr	14,966	2,124	12,842	86	14
3-pdr	5,379	689	4,690	87	13
1-pdr	15,772	1,633	14,139	90	10
Total	40,377	5,880	34,517	85 1/2	14 1/2
Total allowance	40,804	.....	40,804	.....	.....

Note.—No ammunition sent to Asiatic squadron in six months preceding March 31, 1898.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

The War Department has just issued an appendix to the Army Regulations, edition of 1895, showing the changes made to Jan. 1, 1899. These changes were made in General Orders and circulars, all of which have been published from time to time in the Army and Navy Journal. The General Orders making changes are as follows: Series of 1896—Nos. 4, 9, 17, 23, 31, 32 and 37; series of 1897—Nos. 10, 17, 33, 38, 40, 42, 46, 56, 58, 60, 62 and 75; series of 1898—Nos. 2, 5, 8, 11, 13, 32, 45, 49, 56, 65, 70, 71, 77, 78, 79, 82, 91, 94, 99, 100, 106, 109, 110, 119, 121, 126, 135, 139, 141, 148, 151, 156, 164, 169, 173, 174, 179, 182 and 183. Circulars: series of 1896—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11; series of 1897—1, 3, 4, 11, 17, 26 and 27; series of 1898—Nos. 3, 5, 9, 10, 24, 37, 39, 48, 50, 52 and 57. The following paragraphs of the Regulations are amended: 1, 2, 4, 30, 44, 46, 65, 68, 72, 85, 106, 115, 129, 130, 140, 141, 148, 162, 164, 177, 191, 212, 215, 216, 217, 218, 220, 233, 225, 257, 263, 276, 280, 283, 302, 346, 408, 507, 512, 530, 533, 573, 594, 596, 597, 633, 637, 641, 658, 683, 709, 710, 716, 723, 729, 730, 785, 789, 824, 842, 854, 857, 858, 859, 860, 866, 868, 870, 871, 878, 879, 882, 886, 888, 891, 926, 929, 994, 1,012, 1,013, 1,014, 1,020, 1,032, 1,037, 1,068, 1,069, 1,063, 1,109, 1,117, 1,118, 1,122, 1,147, 1,178, 1,180, 1,193, 1,194, 1,206, 1,214, 1,252, 1,262, 1,272, 1,275, 1,284, 1,285, 1,289, 1,290, 1,301, 1,309, 1,331, 1,348, 1,349, 1,351, 1,354, 1,355, 1,358, 1,363, 1,364, 1,369, 1,412, 1,413, 1,421, 1,442, 1,444, 1,445, 1,447, 1,450, 1,458, 1,470, 1,524, 1,544, 1,551.

A correspondent of the Lynchburg "News" thinks the praise heaped upon the leaders in the recent war is rather fulsome, and says: "Men who enter the Army and Navy put themselves in the line of hardship and danger, and must expect to be exposed to both, and it is their duty to face both with fortitude. A duty well fulfilled on the part of a citizen is a proper ground both for praise and for gratitude; but it is nothing but what the soldier and the sailor promised to do, and the failure to do which would bring disgrace both to the individual in default and to his country. We would not withhold the proper meed of praise or gratitude from those who do their duty, but may not the wild and limitless admiration and gratitude poured out so lavishly upon some of our soldiers and sailors be construed by an impartial observer to mean that we are astonished at their actions, and that we did not believe or expect that they would or could discharge the obligations of their positions or bravely do their duty in time of danger?"

SOMEWHAT TOO PESSIMISTIC.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.
I read with some interest the obituary notice of the Engineer Corps, U. S. N., furnished the Journal by Chief Engineer King.

I was especially impressed with his "Farewell, Esprit de Corps." It had the pathetic ring of distress due to the occasion. It was a "Rachel, weeping for her children and would not be comforted." But seriously, I think Capt. King has taken a somewhat pessimistic view of the probable effect of the transferring clause of the Personnel bill. I do not understand that the Government is to be deprived of its engineering talent by the act; on the contrary, it would seem to broaden the field for its activities.

During the fifty-five years of his naval experience, Capt. King has seen our Navy grow from comparative insignificance to its present high standing among the navies of the world; he also remembers, that when he entered the service, "steam power" of our ships was largely auxiliary—he has seen their "steam power increase, and their sail power decrease" until to-day they have neither masts nor sails, but are simply armored and protected hulls, filled with the most intricate system of mechanisms.

Under the operation of the transferring act, if faithfully executed, the commanding officers of the future should, and probably will, understand from actual experience, the character and extent of power, under their control, and be able to appreciate the effect of derangement in any of its complicated parts. In short, he will know what he commands.

Capt. King and I may not agree as to the probable effects of the transferring clause of the "bill," but of one thing I feel well assured, and that is—we both agree that the best interest of the public service is the first to be considered and cared for, and Corps preferences a secondary consideration.

Finally, in discussing the transfer of the Engineer Corps to the line, it might be well to consider, it somewhat in the nature of an experiment; which, if after a fair test it should prove unsatisfactory, can be repealed by a single proviso attached to an appropriation bill, and the Engineer Corps re-established with its specific duties.

WM. H. SHOCK.
Chief Engineer, U. S. Navy, Retired.

THE FIGHT AT LAS GUASIMAS.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler has sent to the Adjutant General a statement in reply to the allegations that he disobeyed orders in bringing on the battle of Las Guasimas, especially to the untruthful charges contained in Stephen Bonsal's book and letters.

Gen. Wheeler points out that Shafter was the only officer in Cuban waters senior to him; that he (Wheeler) was the senior officer on shore, and, of course, much was left to his discretion. He quotes Shafter's testimony before the Commission to the effect that the fight had good results; that it taught the Spaniards that they had different men from the Cubans to fight. Gen. Wheeler submits that this shows beyond controversy that what he did was strictly in accordance with Gen. Shafter's orders; that the Las Guasimas fight was made in strict obedience to the spirit of and proper interpretation of the orders received from Gen. Shafter. In addition, Gen. Wheeler insists that, leaving this evidence aside, the facts stated by Lawton in his report to Shafter of June 23 and Lawton's sworn evidence before the War Commission would show that he fought the Las Guasimas battle in strict compliance with the express wishes of Gen. Shafter, his commanding General. The victory was due entirely to the chivalric courage of the 964 brave American soldiers who fought the battle. The statement that they were ambushed was absolutely untrue. The statement that they were aided in any way, shape or form by any other troops is also untrue. The nearest American troops were about four miles off when the fight commenced, and the victory had been won and the enemy had been in precipitate retreat fully two hours before they reached the field.

Gen. Wheeler claims the victory was due to the cavalry division entirely and quotes the Spanish reports to show that the Spaniards believed the American force which whipped them and drove them from the field was ten times as large as it actually was. He refers to a statement by Bonsal that Lawton had declared that every man who had fallen in the Las Guasimas fight had been needlessly sacrificed, and says: "It is my duty to say that this statement is absolutely untrue." He says the statement that the Las Guasimas fight had the effect of drawing the troops five or six miles into the interior was also a mistake. The advance was only three miles, and would have been necessary in any case to find proper camping ground.

Taking up the charge that Wheeler had been relieved of command on the night of the 30th, and had no command during the battle on the following day, Gen. Wheeler says all these statements are absolutely false. He shows that he was assigned to his command on June 24, and tells what he did day by day in the exercise of that command. He says that on the 28th, 29th and 30th he suffered from fever resulting from exposure, but, nevertheless, continued his duties, and was not put upon the sick report.

Gen. Wheeler says the statement that he had told Gen. Kent of his desire to retreat was absolutely untrue, adding: "I was emphatic and positive and earnest against retreating from the time we took San Juan Hill until July 16, when Santiago surrendered."

He gives Gen. Kent's denial of this same statement along with other evidence of the same character. He quotes Gen. Lawton in a letter to himself as pronouncing his (Wheeler's) history of the campaign "a very just and accurate description of what occurred," and he quotes Gov. Roosevelt as follows: "I have read Bonsal's book, and it makes me extremely indignant. He seems to have selected you as an especial object of attack. Of the Guasimas fight he knows absolutely nothing."

A GREEK HERO OF OUR WAR.

We are indebted to Pay Insp. Joseph Foster, U. S. N., for the following account of the funeral of one of the heroes of the war with Spain which was printed at Smyrna, Asia Minor: "Last Sunday morning there took place with imposing ceremony in the Church of St. John the Baptist the funeral service in commemoration of John Ververis, our Greek fellow-citizen, who was killed in his 24th year in the glorious naval battle of last 11th May at Cardenas, Cuba, gallantly fighting on board the American torpedo boat Winslow. The church was full of the friends and kinsmen of the dead young man. The plate of the 'collyva' (according to the custom of

the Greek Church) was crowned by the American flag. At the end Mr. Stilpon Pittakis, the Director of the Museum and Library of the Greek College, well-known for his warm admiration of the American nation ascending the steps of the archiepiscopal throne, pronounced an improvised speech, which moved deeply those present. Pointing out the difference between wild invasions for the purpose of vandalism and conquest, and wars carried out for a noble and high purpose, the orator assigned the Hispano-American war to the latter class, and added that this war gave immortal glory to America, who fought with disinterestedness, and did not abuse her superiority. 'Then,' he said, 'our fellow-citizen was happy and glorious, and had the honor to be counted amongst the first heroes of this imposing historical tragedy, which honor is reflected to his own birthplace.' 'God grant,' he cried, 'that this star-spangled banner, glorified by so many noble fights for mankind, may wave haughtily aloft for centuries and centuries, and be respected by all countries, diffusing rays of progress, justice and civilization.'

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Naval Appropriation bill contains the following provisions:

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to pay to such officers as were appointed for temporary service in the Navy during the late war with Spain, and who entered upon the performance of duty prior to the date on which they accepted their commissions and executed oaths of office, the pay of their grades for the interval during which they were so employed.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to transfer to the officers of Yale University the custody of the two Maxim rapid-fire guns, with their mounts, and the stand of colors, presented by its students and graduates to the United States at the opening of the war with Spain for use upon the auxiliary cruiser Yale, to be retained until said guns may be required for use by the Government.

The provisions of "An Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes," approved May 4, 1898, relating to the construction of dry docks, are hereby modified so that the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, contract for the construction of one of the four dry docks named in said provision in addition to that at Boston, to be built of granite, or of concrete faced with granite, and in such case the limit of the cost of each said dry docks is fixed at \$1,100,000.

The active list of passed assistant and assistant paymasters of the Pay Corps shall hereafter consist of thirty and forty, respectively; Provided, That when such appointments of assistant paymasters are made from among those who served honorably as such in the late war with Spain the age limit may be increased to forty-five years.

The officer of the Pay Corps of the Navy detailed as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts pursuant to the Act of Congress approved July 27, 1894, shall hereafter receive the highest pay of his grade.

The bill provides for the following new vessels: 3 battleships, 13,500 tons, to cost each \$3,600,000; 3 armored cruisers, 12,000 tons, each \$4,000,000; 6 protected cruisers, 2,500 tons, to cost each \$1,141,800. These prices are exclusive of armor. The battleships and armored cruisers are to be sheathed and coppered. It is provided: That in procuring armor for the sea-going coast-line battleships and the harbor defence vessels of the monitor type, authorized by the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, the Secretary of the Navy may contract for suitable armor for said vessels under the limitations as to price for the same as fixed by this act; And provided further, That no contracts for the armor for any vessels authorized by this act shall be made at an average rate exceeding three hundred dollars per ton of 2,240 pounds, including royalties, and in no case shall a contract be made for the construction of the hull of any vessel authorized by this act until a contract has been made for the armor of such vessel.

The bill closes with the following proviso, which has already been acted on:

The President is hereby authorized to appoint, by selection and promotion, an Admiral of the Navy, who shall not be placed upon the retired list except upon his own application; and whenever such office shall be vacated by death or otherwise the office shall cease to exist.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA.

Six troops of the 2d Cav. are very comfortably settled in camp here with the headquarters and band of the regiment. We are camped on a hill about a mile and a half from the Palaza. The weather is all that could be asked for, no rain since we came here, and cool nights. The days get pretty warm between 10 a. m. and noon.

OF INTEREST TO ENLISTED MEN.

Enlisted men of the Navy under regulations prescribed this week by the Navy Department will be able to purchase their present discharges more cheaply hereafter than in the past. The present regulations have been revoked, and an order issued placing the price of discharge during the fourth month of enlistment at 10 per cent. of the yearly pay of the applicant; during the fifth month, 12 per cent., and so on, increasing by 2 per cent. each month until the fourteenth month, when the maximum rate is reached. During the fifteenth month the price will be 95 per cent., with a decrease of 5 per cent. for each month thereafter. A corresponding reduction is made in the price of discharges for apprentices.

The volunteer sailors of the late war who received honorable discharges need not pay more than the price of a postage stamp to secure the extra pay which Congress allotted to them at the last session. Very many applications have been pouring in upon the Navigation Bureau for information as to how the men should proceed to collect their money. In reply to these the following circular letter is being sent out by the Chief of the Bureau: "Replying to your letter requesting information concerning the extra pay allowed men and officers of the Volunteer Navy by the last Congress for services rendered during the war with Spain, I have to inform you that your application should be addressed to the Auditor for the Navy Department, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C." These volunteer sailors are, under the act of Congress, entitled to one month's extra pay in case they served within the United States, and two months' extra pay if they were in service outside the United States.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

Madison Barracks, N. Y., March 18, 1899.

Last April, when the orders came for the 9th to enter upon the Cuban campaign, the engagement was announced of Lieut. Harry F. Rethers and Miss Maud Lee, both very popular in the Regiment. Congratulations filled the air, and every one felt that Fate would bring the gallant officer back to his affianced bride. After the return of the regiment the wedding took place amid the warmest congratulations of surrounding friends.

When orders came March 13 for the 9th to again don its war paint and go to Manila all again seemed, to the female members of the garrison, to be shrouded in gloom. Amid this depression came the cheering announcement of the approaching wedding of Lieut. Edgar F. Koehler, one of our best loved officers, and Miss Nellie Taretan Powell, the very popular and talented daughter of the commanding officer. The wedding had been originally planned to occur amid the flowers and sunshine we love to associate with Easter, but the ordering of the regiment to Manila changed this, and preparations were hurriedly carried out, and the wedding was celebrated at Christ Church, Sacket Harbor, on March 15, at 3 o'clock. The rain poured in torrents, but the combined efforts of Mars and Jupiter could not rob the occasion of its brilliancy. The bride, as she entered the church on the arm of her father, preceded by ushers and bridesmaids, was a picture to be long remembered. The little church, void of decoration, other than the white altar hangings and candles, seemed only to enhance the splendor of the bride as she walked up the aisle in her superb wedding gown, and met the happy groom at the altar. Her rich gown of white satin, cut on train with princess effect, was elaborately trimmed with Duchesse lace, caught with orange blossoms on the waist and skirt, a small bunch of orange blossoms holding in place her tulle veil.

Miss Nettie Regan, as maid of honor, and Miss Loughborough, and Miss Flora Finley, as bridesmaids, were attired in white organdie, with white ribbons and white bow-knot coiffures. Each carried pink roses, the bride carrying a beautiful bouquet of brides' roses.

Capt. Thomas S. McCaleb acted as best man. The ushers were Lieut. Fred L. Munson and Lieut. Benj. F. Nicklin. The Rev. Burr M. Weedon read the service in his usual impressive manner. The entire string section of the Regimental Orchestra rendered choice music, and altogether the wedding was a beautiful one.

A reception followed at the Earl House, which had undergone quite a transformation for the occasion. The reception-room and dining-room were thrown together, and looked very attractive. After receiving the congratulations of assembled friends, the happy couple left on the evening train for a short trip, preparatory to joining the regiment en route to San Francisco.

Among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Gibson, Lieut. Gibson having just arrived with his charming bride. The wedding took place a few days previous at St. Paul, Minn., the home of the bride.

At this time of my writing the 9th is on its way to San Francisco, en route to Manila. I am sure I voice the sentiments of many friends, both in and out of the Army, when I wish the regiment bon voyage and a speedy and safe return.

The wedding had been arranged for the 5th of April, at San Francisco, the regiment having been ordered to take station there, and Miss Powell had provided a very elaborate trousseau; but the sudden change of orders for the regiment to proceed to Manila, upset every one's plans.

Lieut. E. R. Gibson arrived a few days ago from the West with a bride, the handsome daughter of the late Capt. Durham, of the 18th Infantry.

The order forbidding any ladies to accompany the troops will leave three inconsolable brides behind, the two mentioned above, and the wife of Lieut. Rethers, who married Miss Lee during the past winter.

The regiment left Madison Barracks on the 17th inst. in six sections, taking their freight in passenger baggage cars on the same trains with the troops.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

March 19, 1899.

The most auspicious event ever witnessed by the 24th Inf. was the presentation to the 24th Inf. of a beautiful regimental flag, by the White Rose Mission of New York, on March 17. Notwithstanding the cool March wind, a large number of the citizens from Salt Lake City were present.

The regiment was paraded in an original formation for the reception of colors. Capt. Ducat, who received the flag, took position in the center of the parade ground, with the Color Sergeant and guard in his rear. Chaplain Allensworth, who presented the flag, with an orderly bearing the colors, advanced from the flagstaff, halted, about faced, and received the flag from the Orderly. At the command, "Backward, march," the Orderly stepped back five feet, the Chaplain lowered the flag and the casing was removed by the Orderly; the Chaplain again about faced, unfurled the flag, and as it fluttered in the breeze the trumpets gave the appropriate flourishes.

In response to an appropriate speech by Chaplain Allensworth in presenting the flag, Capt. Ducat said: "On behalf of the 24th Inf. I receive this beautiful flag into the regiment. It is with feeling of a sincere pride that I perform this honorable duty. We thank the generous people who have so kindly remembered us, and this token from them will be honored and cherished by the officers and men of the regiment. We hope that we may have the opportunity again of fighting for 'Old Glory' and our country."

When the flag was carried to the reviewing officers, all the officers uncovered and the ladies waved their handkerchiefs. This is the first flag that has ever been presented to the regiment, and it is as highly appreciated by every member of the regiment as if it were their own personal property.

Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy are the guests of Mrs. Cabaness, Capt. and Mrs. Ducat are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Keene.

Lieut. and Mrs. I. C. Jenks entertained at dinner Saturday night, and on Sunday night, in honor of the officers and ladies who are soon to leave for their new stations. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Freeman, Capt. and Mrs. Wygant, Maj. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Augur and Lieut. Van Dyne, Capt. and Mrs. Ducat, Lieut. and Mrs. Keene, Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Cabaness and Lieut. Miller, Mrs. Wygant, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Keene, were the guests of honor at a dinner party given by Mrs. G. A. Lowe, of Salt Lake City, on Monday afternoon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dashiell entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. Their guests were Dr. and Mrs. Pierson, Capt. and Mrs. Leavell, Capt. Batchelor, Jr., Lieut. Baldwin and Miss Judge, of Salt Lake City.

Lieut. Albert Laws, who has been on sick leave, visiting in California, returned home on Sunday.

LIEUTENANTS FOR THE MARINE CORPS.

A board was ordered to assemble at the Marine Barracks at Washington on March 23 for the examination of applicants for appointments as 2d Lieutenants of the Marine Corps in accordance with the provisions of the Personnel act. The board consists of the following officers: Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C.; Surg. E. H. Greene, Surg. S. H. Griffith, 1st Lieut. H. L. Draper, U. S. M. C., and 1st Lieut. B. H. Fuller, U. S. M. C., members, with Capt. T. S. Borden, U. S. M. C. as Recorder. The duties of the medical officers will be confined to reporting on the physical qualifications of the candidates. The examination will be confined to persons who have received permission from the Secretary of the Navy to present themselves for admission to the Marine Corps. The examination of the Volunteer officers began on Thursday of this week and will continue about six days, at the conclusion of which the board will consider the cases of the other classes of candidates. Those who were given permission to appear this week were former 2d Lieutenants who served in the Marine Corps during the war, and are as follows: Henry C. Davis, O. C. Hine, G. C. Thorpe, L. M. Gulick, E. A. Jones, S. D. Butler, G. C. Reid, H. W. Carpenter, A. T. Marix, H. I. Bearss, R. E. Carmody, A. J. Matthews, D. D. Porter, W. B. Lemly, P. S. Brown, Henry Leonard, D. A. Baxter, B. F. Wynne, C. S. Hill, R. M. Gilson, R. P. Faunt Le Roy, J. F. McGill, Rexwall Brown, F. H. Delano, F. L. Brodman, Harry Lee, R. E. Devlin, R. H. Dunlap, W. H. Parker, A. H. Church, R. C. Berkeley, B. F. Rittenhouse, J. C. Breckinridge, C. G. Andersen and C. S. Hatch.

Secretary of War Alger left Washington Wednesday night over the Southern Railway for Savannah, Ga., where he will embark on the transport Ingalls for Havana. Those accompanying Secretary Alger are M. S. Smith, of Detroit, Secretary Alger's business partner; A. M. Henry, of Detroit; H. G. Meredith, of Detroit; Maj. George H. Hopkins, military aide, and Victor L. Mason, private secretary to Secretary Alger. It is probable that Col. Frank K. Hecker, Quartermaster U. S. Vols., will join the party later at Havana. The programme of the trip contemplates the arrival of the party at Havana by Sunday. After spending three or four days there the Secretary will go by rail to Matanzas, Cardenas, Nuevas and Cienfuegos, and thence to Ponce and San Juan, Porto Rico. While in Cuba Secretary Alger will confer with the military commanders, one of the most important topics to be discussed being a proposition to divide Cuba into four military departments instead of six, as at present. This has been in contemplation for some time. Should they decide upon the change he will telegraph to Gen. Corbin, and it will be made at once.

In connection with the administration of Cuban affairs Maj. Gen. Brooke, U. S. A., Military Governor, has decided that in future the Cuban custom houses shall foot the bills for furnishing food to the poor, and not the United States. The 10th U. S. Inf., which has been on duty in Havana, has left for Cardenas. Brig. Gen. E. B. Williston, U. S. N. (Colonel 6th U. S. Art.), has relinquished command of the troops in the province of Pinar del Rio, and is under orders to proceed to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. Brig. Gen. H. C. Hasbrouck, U. S. V. (Colonel 4th U. S. Art.), will succeed to the command of the troops in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The first of the 50 five-inch segmental wire wound guns, under construction at Birdsboro, Pa., was tested March 21 under the direction of Capt. McNutt, O. D. U. S. A. A despatch states that eighteen shots were fired, and, with fourteen and a half pounds of powder for each charge, a velocity of 2,600 feet a second was recorded. Contracts were awarded March 21 to the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company for the construction of forty 6-pounder rapid-fire guns on parapet mounts and forty 15-pounders on masking mounts. These guns are to be used by the Army in the defence of mine fields at seaports. Their cost is about \$250,000.

Charges were preferred at the War Department this week against Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, of the 7th Art. The complaining officer was Maj. John S. Sewell, of the Engineer Corps, who accused Lieut. Lang of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, the specifications setting forth that Lieut. Lang stopped at a certain boarding house in Washington for several days with a woman not his wife. Lieut. Lang was not placed under arrest, but, by direction of Gen. Miles, reported himself at Washington Barracks. The charges, when prepared by the Judge Advocate General's office, were sent to Gen. Merritt, Commander of the Department of the East, for action.

SPECIAL ORDERS, MARCH 22 AND 23, 1899.

Capt. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf., will assume duties of Chief Muster Officer for Pennsylvania.
Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. Henry W. Hubbell, 1st Art.
Leave granted Robert S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., extended one month.
1st Lieut. George O. Squier, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.
A. A. Surg. James L. Bevans will proceed to St. Louis.
A. A. Surg. H. M. Cohen will proceed to Washington.
Maj. Frederick Fuger, 4th Art., is relieved from duty as Chief Muster Officer for State of Pennsylvania.
1st Lieut. Louis H. Bash, 25th Inf., is transferred to the 13th Inf.
Capt. Henry P. Ritzius, 25th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sam Houston.
Capt. Wm. F. Stewart, 4th Art., is detailed as member of Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Monroe.
1st Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, 7th Art., transferred from Battery 1 to Battery O of that regiment.
Capt. Wm. Ennis, 4th Art., will report to Commanding General, Dept. East, for assignment.
Leave for fifteen days granted 1st Lieut. Marshall M. Cloud, Asst. Surg.
Sick leave granted Capt. Charles W. Whipple, Ord. Dept.
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Wilbur E. Dove, 12th Inf., is extended two months.
Maj. Harry L. Rees, Paymr., to temporary duty with the Chief Paymaster, Department of the Columbia.
G. O. 54, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1899.
Provides that when Volunteer organizations serving in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, receive orders to proceed to the United States for muster out of service, officers and enlisted men of such organizations whose service has been honest and faithful, who desire to remain in those islands, may be discharged by Commanding Generals of Departments upon written applications approved by their respective Company and Regimental Commanders. Officers and soldiers discharged under this order will be entitled to travel allowances for the land travel involved from the place of their discharge to the place of their enlistment.
So much of G. O. 43, March 13, 1899, W. D., as directs the following named officers of the Regular Army to join their commands, is suspended by the Acting Secretary of War until their services can be spared by the respective commanding generals under whom they are serving: Maj. Louis V. Canlure, A. A. G. U. S. V. (Captain, 2d U. S. Art.); Maj. Charles G. Treat, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 5th U. S. Art.); Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, Asst. Adjt. Gen.,

U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant, 2d U. S. Art.); Capt. Grote Hutcherson, Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant, 5th U. S. Cav.); Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, Insp. Gen., U. S. V. (Major, 5th U. S. Inf.); Maj. Clarence P. Townsley, Chief Ordnance Officer, U. S. V. (1st Lieutenant, 4th U. S. Art.)

MILITARY EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA.

The report of Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf., on his military reconnaissance in the Copper River Valley during the winter of 1898, gives much interesting information as to an all-American route up the Yukon River. The progress of Capt. Abercrombie was much hampered by the death of his reindeer and the necessity of using range ponies for pack animals. The passage over Bates Pass, named after Maj. Gen. J. C. Bates, Colonel 2d Inf., proved a long and dangerous undertaking. An attempt to pack stores to the summit of Corbin Pass proved a failure.

In June Lieut. P. G. Lowe, 18th Inf., with three men, was sent off to Forty Mile River by way of Mantaska Pass, to locate an all-American route from Valdez to the Yukon. After great suffering and twenty-nine hours of continuous work, without sleep or shelter, the Valdez glacier was crossed by Lieut. Lowe. The results of his own observations and those of his plucky Lieutenant are shown in Capt. Abercrombie's exhaustive discussion in his report of the various routes more or less feasible.

Somewhat similar is the report of Capt. E. F. Glenn, of the 25th Inf., who began explorations from Cook's Inlet northward to discover the most direct and practicable route from tidewater to one or more crossings of the Tanana River in the direction of the Yukon. His report of his journey is most interesting from a literary point of view.

THE PRESIDENT TO ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

President McKinley has sent the following letter to Rear Adm. Sampson:

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 13, 1899.
"My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your very considerate letter of the 9th inst., in which you express a desire that, without reference to your own interests, the other naval officers who rendered such conspicuous service in the naval campaign in the West Indies may have the advancement which you recommended for them and in which you ask nothing for yourself. I highly commend this disinterested action on your part. Let me assure you that I have the highest appreciation of your services as Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic naval forces during the Spanish War in blockading Cuba, co-operating with the Army, directing the movements of the great number of vessels under your orders, and at last, after the most effective preparation, consummating, with the gallant officers and men under your command, the destruction of the Spanish fleet. It was in recognition of your services and of your great skill that I recommended you to the Senate for the advancement you had earned. Very truly yours,
"WILLIAM McKINLEY."

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

AN ARMY OPINION.

Havana, March 16, 1899.

Our orders are changed again, and Capt. Duggan's battalion goes to Cardenas, the rest of us going to Matanzas. No positive order is yet out, but this afternoon should settle it, as the transport upon which we sail is now in the harbor; it is the one which brought the \$3,000,000 for the insurgents.

There are squalls ahead for the island; between the Assembly, Gomez and the Americans, we don't know "where we are at." The Assembly wants to handle a little of the \$3,000,000, but Gomez has the Americans with him, and we believe he will win.

What with the trouble in Manila, the outbreak at Porto Rico, and the mixed up affairs here, it has the earmarks of a warm time this summer. I am in favor of the tropics for the tropics. About this time last year everybody in the United States was perfectly happy, and there seemed to be land enough to burn. Now every one is upset, thousands of men are dying to get away from the islands, and you will never get them back again, either. Some of the Volunteers are leaving. I have not heard any weeping among them. I believe we take our Volunteer officers with us to Matanzas. They have been of much help and are nice fellows.

EMERGENCY RATION REPORT.

The Board appointed last month to examine into the suitability of the present emergency ration for use in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, after the examination of numerous articles of food, have determined that no change was necessary in the ration as now composed. The report of the Board presented this week explains the different kinds of food preparations submitted for examination, and opens with reference to a suggestion from Col. A. G. Bates, military attaché at the Court of St. James, about the use of canned beef and carrots, beef and onions, beef and celery, and Scotch broth by the English Army in the Boer campaign. The Board conclude, however, that beef and selected vegetables in cans are not suitable as components of the emergency ration for the United States troops. Hard bread samples of several different kinds were found inferior to the kind in use at present. As to evaporated and desiccated vegetables, the Board say: "Even if these evaporated vegetables and flours possessed the full antiscorbutic value claimed for them they cannot be regarded as essential to an emergency ration." Referring to articles generally consisting of pea or bean flour with more or less animal extracts and fat in cakes, cartridges, and tins, claimed to be superior as a soup-making material, the Board says: "Many of these articles make excellent soups. In a few there is so much fat that cakes or cartridges would become rancid on keeping." Samples were furnished of canned corn beef hash, canned boiled beef with carrots and turnips, canned beef and potatoes and concentrated tomato soup, all of which the Board regarded as unsuited for use in an emergency ration. Of what is known as a "Standard Emergency Ration" the report says: "When the emergency ration is to last only a day or two this might be of value, but the Board is confident no large body of men would subsist satisfactorily for ten days on this food." The Board further considers that the present emergency ration will answer as well for Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines as for the United States. It is true that when one is on full diet, fat should be lessened and the starches and sugars increased in tropical climates, but when the soldier is on short allowance, as when five days' emergency rations have to be made to last for ten days, the food which has the highest food value should be provided as it will be assimilated, and this food is that which is now provided in the authorized emergency ration.

THE BEEF INQUIRY.

On the last day of the sitting of the Court of Inquiry at Chicago, before it went to Omaha, Dr. John B. Shaw, of Joliet, Ill., Surgeon of the 3d Illinois, testified that on the voyage from Newport News to Porto Rico canned roast beef was issued, and there was great complaint about it. It was stringy, pulpy, and nauseating, and did not seem to nourish the men. Much diarrhoea followed the use of it. The witness attributed the sickness to ptomaine poisoning. He believed ptomaines would develop in the hot sun in five or six minutes after a can was opened. If the meat were properly sterilized, ptomaines would not develop. On cross-examination Dr. Shaw told about being called out one night to look after the men of Co. A, who were reported to have been poisoned by eating canned roast beef. They vomited fearfully, and it seemed that hypodermic injections of morphine would hardly relieve the pain. They were sick for some days with a great deal of diarrhoea and intestinal trouble.

Q.—When the men ceased eating the canned roast beef was there any improvement? A.—Yes, the canned roast beef generally gave them diarrhoea and gastroenteritis.

Q.—Did you in any official way recommend its discontinuance? A.—Yes, sir, to my immediate commander.

Q.—Did the Commissary come around and find out how these things were? A.—He came around several times and told us it was all right. I think it was Capt. Piper. He told us it was all right, and we would have to eat it. Sometimes we substituted what they call bacon, but a great deal of that had maggots in it, and had to be condemned. If we had depended upon the Army rations the troops would have starved to death. They spent all the money they got to buy things to eat, either at the Commissary store or in the city.

Q.—What was the brand on this canned roast beef? A.—I think it was Libby, McNeill & Libby; I am not sure. I tried to eat some of it, but could not; it was absolutely revolting.

Q.—When the beef was to be eaten from cans did you order it emptied out of the can immediately? A.—We tried to have it served immediately, but under that intense heat putrefaction would set in almost as soon as the can was opened. I think ptomaines were developed almost immediately after the opening of the cans.

Q.—The law required the Surgeon to supervise the cooking of that which is issued? Did you interest yourself to ascertain what was being issued to the enlisted men?

A.—We saw what was issued, and took it because we could not get anything else. We had canned roast beef nearly all the while, and the men refused to eat it. It was ordered condemned, and we buried a lot of it. One of the men said if we didn't bury it it would bury us. A board of survey was ordered, but never heard anything more about it. As to the refrigerator beef, very little of it was used, as at least three-fourths of it would have to be cut off. I do not think any chemicals had been used on the meat. It was simply spoiled. The meat had undoubtedly been acted upon by the heat, which had softened it. The fat and grease and gelatine had all intermingled with the fiber.

Col. Fred Bennett, Colonel of the 3d Illinois, in speaking of the voyage from Newport News to Porto Rico, said: "There were a great many complaints about the canned roast beef. The complaint about the canned roast beef was that it was nauseating. Specimens were brought to me for examination, and I found them very repulsive. The meat had a disagreeable smell. I made frequent representations to Gen. Grant about the canned roast beef, but he insisted that the trouble was lack of knowledge on the part of the cooks."

Capt. D. H. Boughton, 3d Cav., testified that in his command the officers drew the same rations as the men while in Cuba. "The complaint about the canned beef was that the men could not eat the meat and would not eat it unless absolutely compelled to appease hunger. When the cans were opened the first thing that struck the observer was the repulsive, uninviting appearance of the contents. Diarrhoea broke out in my camp some time about the surrender, and in general conversation among the officers we attributed it in part to the meat."

Q.—What complaints were there as to the refrigerated beef? A.—Well, that was bad. Sometimes one-half of the quarter of refrigerated beef furnished would be unfit for use. Subsequent to the surrender our command did not receive a sufficient allowance of food.

Q.—Do you consider canned roast beef wholesome for the American soldier? A.—It is undoubtedly unwholesome. It tastes like chips. There is no substance, and the fat and grease are absolutely repulsive.

Col. Henry L. Turner, who went to Cuba in command of the 1st Illinois, and became Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade of the 3d Division of the 5th Army Corps, had tried to eat some of the canned roast beef, but it nauseated him, and he could not do it. It certainly was unfit for a ration in a warm climate. He regarded it as a very unwholesome ration for himself, and, from the effect on the men, very unwholesome for them also. He regarded it as a contributing cause of the sickness of the men. He had also tried to eat the refrigerated beef, but could not, as it gave him the diarrhoea.

William J. Wilson, founder of the Wilson Packing Company, which supplied the British army with canned beef during the first Zulu war, where the temperature was hotter than in Cuba or Porto Rico, says that "every bit of beef that is sold under the label of canned roast beef is nothing but boiled meat. Canned roast beef is a trade lie, and that is all you can say for it." The testimony before the Court of Inquiry shows this to be strictly true. Mr. Wilson says real canned roast beef can be put up, but is too expensive for the trade.

Capt. S. W. Dunning, of the 16th Infantry, gave the most interesting evidence to the Court of Inquiry at Omaha. He said the cans of beef he saw in Cuba came from boxes without labels. The inference was that the labels had been purposely removed to prevent any detection of the age of the meat.

Dr. D. C. Ayer, superintendent of the Bureau of Animal Industry, at South Omaha, stated that there were two inspections, the ante-mortem and the post-mortem. He had no knowledge of the use of chemicals for the preservation of beef.

From Omaha the Court proceeded directly to Kansas City, where men connected with Armour's were put on the stand. L. T. Rambo, who worked in the canning department at Armour's last June, swore that while he was there a large Government order for canned beef was filled with beef so bad that at least one-third of the cans swelled up and burst. He declared that he had taken as high as five or six hundred cans a day out of the boxes and packed full cans in their places. He said all the bad beef was taken back to the cooking rooms. He did not know what was done with it there.

Superintendent Antoine, of Armour's canning department, denied Rambo's statements in toto. He said there was a small percentage of swelled cans, but he declared this was not due to bad meat, but to the fact that the sterilization was not perfect. He insisted that the fact that one or more cans in a case swelled and burst was

no indication that the rest of the cans contained anything but the best beef.

W. D. Miles, general manager of the Armour plant, testified that his company furnished a million pounds of canned roast beef to the Government.

Two carloads were returned from Mobile. When they were received in Kansas City, they were inspected, can by can. In forty thousand pounds of retained beef, less than one-half of one per cent. was bad. It was found that this beef had never been inspected at Mobile. There were only twenty-eight cans of bad beef in the lot, according to Manager Miles. Three cars were returned from Jacksonville, and were found the same good condition. Manager Miles said that possibly some of it was resold to the Government. He remembered in one instance that a shipment of this beef, sent back by the United States, was resold to a foreign government and accepted. He declared that chemicals were never used in the preservation of the beef.

At the request of Maj. Lee the Court recalled Witness Rambo. Maj. Lee asked the witness if he had ever seen government inspectors examine any of the cans or cases. "I never saw any inspection made. We all helped put on the inspection staves," was the answer.

The Court reached Fort Leavenworth Saturday, the 19th. The only witness there was Sergt. Edward Mason, Troop A, 9th Cav., who served as Regimental Commissary Sergeant at Lakeland, Fla., and during the campaign in Cuba. He drew refrigerated beef at Lakeland.

"What occurred?" asked Maj. Lee.

"The meat we received was in appearance fine, but it was undoubtedly chemically treated. One morning I went down to the refrigerator car to draw meat and I objected to the appearance of it. An agent of Armour & Co. was there. He told me that this meat had been treated with 'preservative.' It was as if it had been painted over with paraffine wax. There was a light coating on the outside of the meat. I objected to the color of the meat and refused to accept it. Our Commissary officer, Lieut. J. G. Harman, came down and he refused to accept it. This was May 28 or 29.

"Were any reports made by Armour's agent," asked Maj. Lee, "as to the lack of harmlessness of this preparation?"

"My recollection is that he said the preparation used did not hurt the meat; that it was safe. He advised us to cut off the outside, and said the meat would be all right in the interior next to the bone.

Sergt. Mason said that all the meat he got at Lakeland and this glossy surface like paraffine. The meat received in Cuba was covered with cloths and therefore he could not tell whether it had a paraffine coating.

At the sitting of the Court on the 18th at Fort Leavenworth Capt. Jackson S. Gairain, 1st Cav., said that some of the bad canned beef had an odor of drugs, more resembling that of chloroform than anything else. In response to a question from Col. Gillespie, witness said he had made a report to the Inspector General in February last as to his belief that chemicals had been used in preserving the meat furnished his command.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, who served in Cuba and Porto Rico, testified at Chicago Tuesday. He saw no evidences of chemical treatment of beef, but did hear of cases of ptomaine intoxication. Ptomaines would not develop, he thought, if the meat were properly sterilized and sealed. The following day, the 22d, the Court closed its investigation in Chicago and left for New York. The day's testimony was unusually interesting. David A. Fleischman, a bellboy at the Hotel Morrison, said that he accompanied a guest of the hotel to the Armour stock yards last June. The man had several iron boxes tied with a grayish substance, which he put into perforated trays and set fire under the meat in one car. He told Fleischman, it was done to preserve the meat. The car had a strong smell of sulphur after the burning. The witness did not know who the man was.

Dr. E. E. Murdock, who was for two years president of the auxiliary medical staff in the Chicago Health Department, and is an analytical chemist, stated that he had made several examinations of both canned and refrigerated beef, dating back several years. Some time in the latter part of June, 1898, some canned meat was brought to him to determine its character. The witness found that the meat in the can was apparently boiled beef. There was in the can quite a quantity of common salt and also nitrate of potash, called saltpeter. These preservatives must have been in the can before the boiling was complete, because it had saturated the fiber of the meat and hardened it. In his report to the gentlemen who brought him the meat the witness stated that this was the great objection to canned meat; it should be cooked without salt in order to be nutritious; the seasoning should be placed in it or on it after the cooking is complete. The examination was continued by the boiling of the meat in a retort to see how much beef extract could be taken from four pounds of it; the amount produced was so small that it was not perceptible; it was not enough even to be used as a culture medium in experiments in bacteriology.

Col. Davis asked the witness: "In connection with your duty as officer of the Health Department, what have you found to be the practice among the butchers of Chicago as to the use of preservatives?"

"They don't use preservatives very much; for certain classes of meat they use some classes of preservatives; in fresh beef there is not much need for preservatives. Meat that has been kept for a time and exposed once or twice becomes slightly tainted, and that taint is frequently removed with bicarbonate of soda, and sometimes by dipping pieces of meat into a hot solution and then placing it immediately back in the refrigerator. A hot solution of boracic acid, which simply coats the outside, will remove the taint from meat."

Q.—In what quantities did you find chloride of sodium and saltpeter in the canned beef you examined? A.—I did not make a quantitative analysis, but there was a large amount more than ordinarily used in cooking.

Col. O. M. Smith, Army purchasing agent in Chicago, was recalled. Col. Davis asked the witness if he had any reason to believe or suspect that chemicals had been used in preserving the refrigerated beef, and he replied: "The night after I joined my troop refrigerated beef appeared on the table in the form of steak. That was the first I had seen. Upon tasting it I remarked that it had a peculiar taste which I had never noticed before in beef. I ate very heartily of it. That night I had diarrhoea, which developed shortly after into dysentery, and I was unable to ascribe the disease to any other cause."

The testimony of Illinois Volunteers was the chief feature of the resumption of the sittings of the Court of Inquiry at Chicago, March 20. Surg. Maj. William G. Willard, of the 1st Illinois Volunteers; Col. Jack Foster, of the 6th Illinois Volunteers; Capt. E. J. Dimmick, of the 1st Illinois Volunteers, and Acting Comy. Oliver A. Oise, of the same regiment, testified as to the general unpalatableness and unfitness of much of the canned beef, but none expressed any suspicions that chemicals had been used nor in the entire tour of the command in Cuba did they hear any suggestions about "embalming" from the men.

The War Department received this week the information that cable communication has been established between Manila and Iloilo. The first official message to be received at the War Department as coming by cable from Iloilo to General Otis at Manila announced that the 1st Tennessee regiment was in good condition and doing excellent work at Iloilo. The opening of this cable was accomplished by the discontinuance of the cable from Manila to Capis, on the island of Panay. Before the insurgent uprising a land line ran from Capis across the island of Panay to Iloilo, but as this country is in the hands of the insurgents this communication was cut off and the signal department accordingly cut the cable at Capis and carried it around the northeastern end of Panay, so that it now forms a direct line between Manila and Iloilo. Cable communication has also been opened from Iloilo across to Bacolod on the island of Negros, and General Greeley expects to hear soon that communication has been established by the land line on Negros to Escalante, from which a cable runs to Subarun on the island of Cebu.

The question of permitting the Spanish Government to negotiate with Aguinaldo for the release of the Spanish prisoners held by him is still under consideration by the Government. The President himself will be the person to decide whether or not this shall be done, the authorities hesitating to interfere in any way with the working out of Gen. Otis's plans, and he has forbidden the ransom.

The Army Register for 1899 makes its appearance this week. It is a volume of 350 pages, and contains the new features already referred to in the Journal.

The latest advices from Manila are to the effect that Gen. Otis is preparing for a vigorous movement against the Filipinos by land and water, attacking them in front and rear, so as to bring on a decisive engagement.

Circular No. 91, Navy Department, March 18, 1899, publishes "Regulations for the appointment of warrant machinists." Candidates selected from machinists of the Navy will be first examined, vacancies remaining to go to machinists in civil life. Directions are given as to the method of making applications and the qualifications of the candidates. The examinations will be competitive, in which the following weights will be assigned to the different subjects: Naval record, 100; recommendations of commanding officers, 200; recommendations of engineer officers, 200; handwriting, 30; arithmetic, 70; marine engines, 100; marine boilers, 100; auxiliary machinery, 100; indicators and diagrams, 50; working sketches, 50.

Surg. Gen. Sternberg on March 24 received the following telegram from Secretary Alger, who visited the new military hospital at Savannah just before his departure for Cuba: "I have examined hospital, and am delighted with its appointments and administration."

Navy Department, March 8, 1899.

G. O. No. 511 publishes the Executive Order governing the prices of discharge by purchase for men enlisted for three years and for apprentices and the information of all persons concerned. General Order No. 414 is hereby revoked.

Cadet appointments to the Military Academy have been made as follows: Thomas R. Pearce, Harrisburg, Ill., 22d District; Fred. D. Noble, Anniston, Ala., 4th District; with Bishop W. Warwick, of Talladega, Ala., as alternate; Maxwell Austin, of Wetumpka, Ala., 5th District.

The revenue cutter Algonquin arrived in Hampton Roads March 23 from Havana, where she took the Marine Hospital Service disinfecting barge. The revenue cutter Windom also arrived on March 23 from Norfolk.

PERSONALS.

Gen. H. L. Abbot, U. S. A., and Mrs. Abbot registered at the New York "Herald" office, Paris, France, on March 23.

Capt. Frank Wildes, U. S. N., will relieve Capt. Rear Adm. George W. Sumner, as Captain of the Navy Yard, New York.

Capt. John Adams Perry, U. S. A., and Mrs. Perry, are now in New York City, visiting friends. Capt. Perry is still on the sick list.

Lieuts. A. M. Hunter and P. P. Bishop, with Battery C, 4th U. S. Art., arrived at Fort Caswell, N. C., March 20, from Fort McHenry.

We regret to learn of the death March 23 of the mother of Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th U. S. Artillery. Maj. Mills left Fort Monroe to attend the funeral.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., is once more assuming a martial appearance in anticipation of the arrival of Volunteers from Cuba to remain until muster out.

Mrs. Gouverneur, the mother of Mrs. Hoos, whose husband is Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, is in Washington, D. C., visiting Mrs. Buchanan, at 2015 Q street, N. W.

A reunion of the "Rough Riders" who fought in and about Santiago de Cuba will be held at Guthrie, O. T., in June, at which, it is expected, Governor Roosevelt will be present.

Mrs. Seyburn, wife of Col. S. Y. Seyburn, U. S. A., is expected in Washington, D. C., during the coming week from Florida, where she has been for several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Weston.

Capt. William P. Randall, U. S. N., retired, has been passing a few weeks in Washington, D. C. His son, Charles Randall, and Mrs. Randall, are in California, where they have passed the winter.

Gen. Oakes, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Oakes are in Washington, D. C., visiting their daughter, Mrs. Ballentine, at her home, 1408 Hopkins street, N. W. Mrs. Ballentine has been ill with grip but is now much better.

Mrs. Martin, who died in Chicago, March 17, was the widow of Col. James P. Martin, U. S. A., and a sister of Mrs. Heyward, wife of Gen. Heyward, and Mrs. Ainsworth, wife of Brig. Gen. Ainsworth, U. S. A. Mrs. Martin had many warm friends in Washington, D. C.

Miss Huxford, the daughter of Maj. Huxford, U. S. A., retired, is contemplating going upon the stage, and will go to New York in the fall to study for that purpose. Miss Huxford is a most attractive young woman, and full of talent. She is quite young, and has been but one winter in Washington society, where she has so many friends and admirers.

The friends in Washington, D. C., of Miss Craig were rejoiced when they heard she had escaped uninjured from the burning of the Windsor Hotel in New York. Miss Craig is a daughter of Capt. Robert Craig, U. S. A., and had gone to New York to visit Miss Leland. She was downstairs in the hotel parlor receiving some friends when she noticed the hotel was on fire. She rushed out into the street and from where she stood she saw her friend, Miss Leland, when she jumped from a window of the hotel and was killed. Miss Craig is deeply grieved at the sad death of her friend.

Naval Constructor F. W. Hibbs, U. S. N., is on duty at Mare Island, Cal.

Capt. L. M. Brett, 2d U. S. Cav., will muster out the 47th New York at Brooklyn, March 31.

Lieut. A. F. Cassels, 7th U. S. Art., has rejoined at Fort Slocum, N. Y., from a trip to Cuba.

Gen. Anson Mills, U. S. A., and Mrs. Mills have left Washington, D. C., for a short visit to Worcester, Mass.

Lieut. G. V. Heldt, 3d U. S. Cav., visited in New York City this week en route to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., from leave.

Paymr. H. G. Colby, U. S. N., was at the Navy Yard, New York, this week on duty connected with his department.

Capt. C. F. Smith, 31st Michigan Volunteer Infantry, is on duty at Laguna Grande, Cuba, where his company is very pleasantly situated.

Lieut. C. C. Hearn, 7th U. S. Art., bade farewell to Fort Slocum, N. Y., this week to join Battery D, of his regiment, at Washington Barracks.

Lieut. Gwynne R. Hancock, 6th U. S. Art., a grandson of the late Maj. Gen. Hancock, arrived at Harrisburg, Pa., this week for recruiting duty.

Capt. C. A. Stedman, 9th U. S. Cav., who has been sick for some time past at Fort Apache, Ariz., from Cuban fever, is, we are glad to learn, on his feet again.

The hearts of those in New York State who are salaried will be made glad by the bill recently introduced that May 1 be made a public holiday and designed as "Dewey Day."

Lieut. B. C. Gilbert, 2d U. S. Art., now in Cuba, leaves there this week to join the 6th Artillery at Fort McHenry, Md., in anticipation of promotion and go with the regiment to the Philippines.

Gens. J. F. Wade, G. W. Davis, and G. L. Gillespie and Col. G. B. Davis, constituting the Court of Inquiry on beef, etc., were expected to arrive in New York March 25, in pursuance of their mission.

The first retirement for age under the new Naval reorganization scheme will be that of Chief Engr. W. G. Buchler, U. S. N., who retires this week, March 25, as a Rear Admiral. His retirement promotes Chief Engr. Cowie to Commander at the foot of the list in that grade.

Prof. Federico S. Villena, Director de la Banda, Del Distrito Federal, Caracas, Venezuela, has composed a march entitled "Venezuela," which he dedicates to "Al Señor Capitán Charles L. Collins, Agregado militar de la legación American." The music is published by the Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, of Cincinnati.

Osman Diegnan, U. S. N., seaman, whose service with Hobson on the Merrimac was rewarded by Congress in the enactment of a special act permitting him to enter the Naval Academy as a cadet, arrived at Manila March 22, on the transport Solace. He has been ordered to return to the United States to take his examination for the Naval Academy.

Lieut. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., Naval Attaché of the United States Embassy in London, at the annual banquet of the Institute of Naval Architects, at London, England, March 22, in responding to the toast to "Our Guests," paid a high tribute to the institution, declaring that without its aid the United States would not hold their proud position to-day.

The following Army officers have registered at the War Department this week: Capt. G. P. Cotton, retired; Capt. H. J. Goldman, 6th Missouri Infantry; Lieut. William M. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Lieut. D. E. Nolan, 13th Inf.; Capt. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Henry G. Opdycke, Lieut. Col. Frank H. Phipps, Maj. E. L. Huggins, 6th Cav.; Capt. John S. Bishop, retired; Lieut. George H. McMaster, 24th Inf.

Sergt. Quick, of the U. S. Marine Corps, on duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., was on March 18 presented with a medal of honor. The presentation was made in public, Capt. Littleton W. T. Waller, commanding the battalion. Capt. Waller, in presenting the medal, said: "In my service of nearly twenty years no occasion has arisen giving me more pleasure than the honor of presenting this medal as a token of the appreciation of the country to this brave man."

The following were among the arrivals at Ebbitt House, Washington, for week ending March 22, 1899: Col. J. P. Harley, U. S. A.; Naval Cadet H. G. Sparrow, U. S. N.; Lieut. D. E. Nolan, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. M. Morrow, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. W. Phelps, U. S. N.; Lieut. Wm. N. Blow, U. S. A.; Dr. E. M. Shipp, U. S. N.; Capt. W. K. Wright, U. S. A., and Mrs. W. K. Wright and daughter; Comdr. M. R. Mackenzie, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. M. McLean, U. S. N.; Gen. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A.; Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Turner, U. S. N.; Comdr. C. H. Rockwell, U. S. N.

The remains of Rear Admiral James H. Spotts, U. S. N., are on their way to San Francisco on the U. S. auxiliary cruiser Badger. Admiral Spotts, it may be recalled by some, was stricken with apoplexy aboard the U. S. S. Brooklyn at Fort Stanley, Falkland Islands, March 9, 1882, while receiving an official visit from the Governor of the islands. He died that night, and was buried at Fort Stanley, mainly owing to the absence of embalming facilities. Governor Kerr presided a ceremony for the burial, and the English battery on shore fired a salute of thirteen guns while the funeral procession passed.

Capt. Henry W. Hovey, 24th U. S. Inf., has been ordered to report for duty to his regiment whose headquarters are at Salt Lake City, and which has been ordered to Manila. Capt. Hovey has for several years been on duty in Vermont as professor of military tactics at Northfield University, Northfield, with the National Guard of Vermont, commanding officer of Fort Ethan Allen, and last as assistant to Maj. S. P. Jocelyn, 19th U. S. Inf., as mustering officer, Quartermaster and Commissary, during the mustering in and muster out of the Vermont regiment last summer. Capt. Hovey by his untiring interest and courteous treatment, says the Burlington "Free Press and Times," has made many friends among the Vermont soldiers, as well as citizens, all of whom will wish him success wherever he goes. Mrs. Hovey and the children will reside in Northfield during the Captain's absence.

Brig. Gen. M. P. Miller has been referred to so much of late in connection with his distinguished services in the Philippines that it seems difficult to advert briefly now to the occasion. Gen. Miller's service since he was graduated from West Point in 1858, has been of the highest order and during his entire service he has been most emphatically a duty officer with all the phrase implies. He is fortunate in rounding off such a career with active service in the field of more than ordinary severity. Gen. M. Miller will retire from the Regular Army on account of age on March 27. It is understood that Col. Samuel S. Sumner, of the 6th Cav. (Major General U. S. V.), will be appointed to succeed Gen. Miller as Brigadier General of the Regular Service, and will then apply for retirement, to be succeeded as Brigadier General by Col. Thomas M. Anderson, of the 14th Inf. (Major General U. S. V.), now on his way home from Manila.

Lieut. Philip B. Ward, 7th U. S. Art., has relinquished duty at Fort Slocum, New York.

Lieut. G. M. Grimes, 20th U. S. Inf., is at present with his mother at 74 Anderson place, Buffalo, N. Y.

Lady William Beresford of England, daughter of the late Commodore Cicero Price, U. S. N., is visiting her mother in Troy, N. Y.

We are requested to announce that the chain recently started at Fort Mason, San Francisco, to aid an army lady has been discontinued.

Lieut. W. C. Valentine, 19th U. S. Inf., has left Porto Rico to spend a few weeks at his home in the United States for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, wife of Lieut. Eberle, of the U. S. battleship Oregon, is at the Washington Navy Yard as the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Knapp.

1st Lieut. S. P. Vestal, 7th U. S. Cav., who is on the sick list, was ordered on March 4 from Pinar del Rio to the hospital ship Missouri in Havana Harbor.

The engagement of Miss Athleen Lucy Prall, elder daughter of Mr. J. S. Prall, of Highland Park, Illinois, to Lieut. Frederick Leigh Munson, 9th Inf., is announced.

Lieut. J. F. Cohn, 14th U. S. Inf., who recently returned to New York from Cuba has gone to Governors Island to take temporary charge of the Commissary at that post.

We regret to note that Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Maj. Gen. Brooke's chief of staff in Cuba, has been suffering much of late from tertiary malaria. At latest accounts he was improving.

Capt. G. A. Dodd and Lieuts. J. W. Heard and H. P. Howard, 3d U. S. Cav., are the officers with the detachment of that regiment at Madison Square Garden, New York, this week.

Disturbances at Laredo, Tex., this week, owing to the presence of a health officer sent to stamp out an epidemic of smallpox necessitated a call, through proper channels, on the troops at Fort McIntosh.

Lieut. J. B. Douglas, 5th U. S. Art., has assumed temporary command of Battery N of the regiment now in process of organization at Fort Hamilton; Lieut. C. H. Arnold, Jr., of Battery O, at Fort Wadsworth.

Capt. Constantine Chase, 4th U. S. Art., and his command at Fort Trumbull, Conn., took an active part at New London, Conn., March — in the reception to the 3d Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, returning on muster out from Savannah, Ga.

The general officers on duty in the Philippines now are, so far as our records show, E. S. Otis, H. W. Lawton, T. M. Anderson (coming home), M. P. Miller (coming home), Charles King, H. G. Otis, R. P. Hughes, Samuel Owenshire, I. Hake and C. McCreeve.

The Crown Prince of Siam will soon be attached to a British infantry regiment at Aldershot for about twelve months for a thorough course of drill and military instruction. Lieut. Col. C. V. Hume, R. A., has been Military Governor to the Crown Prince for more than two years.

Some Spanish priests, recent arrivals in San Francisco from Manila, describe, it is stated, Aguinaldo's wife as 45 years of age and looking it, head as bald as a billiard ball, wears short dresses, coming only a little way below the knees, and appears at public functions in that style.

When the history of the Spanish-American war is written it will be found, writes a correspondent, that no officer of the Army or Navy has done more persistent, intelligent and valuable work for his country than Brig. Gen. R. P. Hughes, Inspector General, commanding the Provost Guard, at Manila. His arduous and very responsible duties have been energetically but modestly performed, and there is nothing but praises for him by all who have a knowledge of his work since he went to the Philippines.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., was a visitor in Boston, Mass., this week, and the recipient of enthusiastic public and private attention. At a banquet given in his honor by the Merchants' Club, the event of the evening was the reading of a despatch contradicting the report that former Secretary of State John Sherman had died, and the proposing by Gen. Miles of a toast and long life to the distinguished Ohioan. Gen. Miles, in the course of a speech, referred feelingly to his early life in Boston, and spoke glowingly of the prowess of our soldiers.

Assistant Secretary of War Meikeljohn on March 15 had a call from a quiet, weather-beaten young man, in civilian's clothes, who introduced himself as Lieut. J. C. Castner, 4th U. S. Inf., and reported that he was alive and ready for duty. It was Lieut. Castner who started out with Capt. Glenn's Alaska expedition from Seattle of April 7, last year, and who, after being missing for four months in the wildest part of Alaska, had made the trip out from the mouth of the Tanana in winter, covering 1,300 miles, and making one of the most remarkable trips ever accomplished by a white man in the frozen Northwest.

Enthusiastic citizens of New Haven propose to commemorate the Monitor and Merrimac fight and the part taken in building the Monitor by Mr. Cornelius S. Bushnell, by chiseling a representation of the fight on the face of the famous East Rock. The rock rises to a height of 355 feet, and a space 200 feet by from 800 to 1,000 will be available for carrying out a decorative plan, besides which—in size, at any rate—the Lion of Lucerne will be almost insignificant. The land surrounding East Rock is a public park, and it is believed that the city can do the preparatory work on the face of the cliff at little or no expense above the value of the stone—a useful variety of trap—that must be removed. The rock faces the sea, and is a landmark visible for many miles.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Higbee, of the Marine Corps (retired), had a narrow escape from becoming a victim to the fire in the Windsor Hotel, New York, which on Friday afternoon, March 17, completely destroyed the building and its contents, killed between forty and fifty people, and injured many others. Col. Higbee was sick on the second floor of the hotel, and had nothing on but a pair of pajamas. He succeeded in getting into an overcoat, and was carried to a house near by by Policeman McGinty, assisted by Alderman McMahon. Then he was found by his brother-in-law, Capt. T. F. Kane, U. S. N., retired, who procured clothing for him and carried him to his home, No. 47 Irving Place. The cousin of Adm. Erben and her daughter, Mrs. Atwood, also had a narrow escape from the fire, Mrs. Atwood descending from the sixth story on a fire escape.

The heroism of the New York firemen at this fire is described as simply sublime. They climbed into almost impossible places, scaled walls six stories high with the aid of only hand ladders that they caught upon the window sills, and carried women fainting and women screaming and struggling with hysterics down in their arms. Nearly every rescue of a woman from the upper stories was at the risk of the life of some brave fireman, and they took many down from almost impossible heights.

Capt. G. K. Hunter, 3d U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, from leave.

Capt. J. R. Goe, 13th U. S. Inf., on sick leave, is visiting at 134 West 93d street, New York City.

Capt. D. L. Howell, 7th U. S. Inf., is the new Commandant of Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

Gen. William S. Worth, U. S. A., and Mrs. Worth are recent guests at the St. George, St. Augustine, Fla.

Capt. George H. Sands, 6th U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Sands are visiting with the latter's parents in Pittsburg, Pa.

Capt. Thomas G. Townsend, U. S. A., has returned to Baltimore, Md., from a fishing sojourn at New Smyrna, Fla.

Maj. George E. Pond, Quartermaster U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled down to duty in St. Paul, Minn.

Col. Jacob B. Rawles, 3d U. S. Art., changes base on promotion from Sullivan's Island, S. C., to Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Capt. F. L. Palmer, 9th U. S. Inf., lately on duty in Georgia, has gone to San Francisco to join his regiment there en route to Manila.

Lieut. C. C. Carter, 6th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort McHenry, Md., and has joined Battery O, now in process of organization.

Lieut. F. C. Jewell, 5th U. S. Art., joined at Fort Wadsworth, New York, March 20 for duty with Capt. G. N. Whistler's Battery N.

Gen. E. B. Williston (Colonel 6th U. S. Art.), has left Pinar del Rio for the United States, and may accompany his regiment to Manila.

Lieut. A. R. Kirwin, 13th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at Governors Island, N. Y., and has taken command of Company I, of his regiment.

Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles will be the guest of the Springfield (Mass.) Board of Trade at a banquet to be held on the evening of March 25.

Lieut. Col. D. H. Kinzie, 1st U. S. Art., will soon join on promotion at Sullivan's Island, S. C., to take command of that post and of his regiment.

Lieut. C. C. Carter, 6th U. S. Art., is a recent arrival at Fort McHenry for duty with Battery O of the regiment now in process of organization.

Capt. Joseph Garrard, 9th U. S. Cav., lately visiting in Carlisle, Pa., was expected at Knoxville, Tenn., this week to open a recruiting office in that city.

An "Admiral Dewey Council, No. 354, Knights of Columbus," has been organized in Brooklyn, the Admiral having given consent to the use of his name.

Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, U. S. A., lately in command of the First Division, 8th Army Corps, in the Philippines, is expected home in a few weeks.

Lieut. S. C. Vestal, 7th U. S. Art., is visiting at Greencastle, Ind., and rumor has it that when he returns to Fort Adams he will bring a bride with him.

Lieut. J. M. Love, Jr., 21st U. S. Inf., on a short leave from Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., before going to Manila is visiting at 131 W. Washington street, Alexandria, Va.

Capt. J. S. Parke, Jr., 2d U. S. Inf., lately on duty at Bedloe's Island, arrived at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., early in the week, to go with his regiment to the Philippines.

Army and Navy circles, and society generally, were well represented at a reception given March 18 by the Brooklyn Barnard Club to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Remington.

Lieut. J. L. Donovan, 21st U. S. Inf., closed up his business this week at Governors Island preparatory to joining his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks to go with it to the Philippines.

Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th U. S. Cav., is rapidly closing up his affairs at Greenville, S. C., as Colonel of the 20th New York, and expects to join his troop in Porto Rico early in May.

Lieuts. F. De W. Ramsey, E. V. Bookmiller, E. F. Koehler and J. M. Sigworth, 9th U. S. Inf., are at Madison Barracks, New York, not leaving there March 17 with their regiment.

Mrs. and Miss Brooke, wife and daughter of Maj. Gen. Brooke, called on Gen. Gomez and his daughter March 17, and presented a gold ornament, set with diamonds, to Miss Gomez.

Under the heading "What the Nation Owes to Chief Engr. Robert W. Milligan, U. S. N.," the New York "Herald" gives a vivid account of his services with the fleet at Santiago on the Oregon, etc.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., received many hospitable attentions while visiting in New York, this week, and an ovation when he attended the military tournament at the Madison Square Garden, March 20.

The military command of the City of Cardenas has been entrusted to Lieut. Col. James Parker (Captain 4th Cav.), 12th N. Y. Vols., who, with a battalion of the 12th N. Y., took station there March 1, relieving the 3d Kentucky regiment, Col. Smith.

One of the leading features at the horse show to be given April 27, 28 and 29 by the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club will be a drill and driving competition by Capt. H. J. Reilly's Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Art., from Fort Hamilton, New York.

Miss Alice Rochester, daughter of Gen. W. B. Rochester, U. S. A., retired, former Paymaster General of the Army, gave a luncheon a few days ago in honor of Miss Edith Carey, daughter of Gen. A. B. Carey, the present Paymaster General of the Army.

At a meeting of the Santiago Jockey Club March 17 there were nine races. The judges were Col. Beacom and Sergt. Maj. Barbour. In the fifth race the prize was Gen. Wood's Cup, which was won by Dolly, ridden by Lieut. Normoyle, of the 5th U. S. Inf.

Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th U. S. Art., has his hands full at present at Battery Point, Del. He is not only the Post Commander, but also Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary, Librarian, Recruiting Officer, Ordnance Officer and Signal Officer. Truly, a valuable experience.

Mrs. Philip, wife of Rear Admiral Philip, was the guest of honor at a meeting and luncheon held recently by the Chiropian, a ladies literary club of Brooklyn. The subject discussed at the meeting was "The Expansion of Our Country Viewed in the Light of the Closing Century."

Capt. C. M. Truitt and L. J. Hearn, 21st U. S. Inf., have been appointed, respectively, Adjutant and Quartermaster of the regiment; 1st Lieut. Chas. Crawford, Commissary, and Lieuts. Peter Murray and Lutz Wahl, Battalion Adjutants, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1899.

We acknowledge receipt of a neat roster of the clerks and messengers on duty at Headquarters, Division of Cuba, Havana. The list is headed by Mr. Frank Steinbarr, chief clerk, and the chiefs of divisions are Messrs. F. D. Oviatt, F. S. Arnold, O. P. Chaffee, W. Davis, T. L. Weed and F. M. Vidal.

Lieut. P. C. Hains, Jr., 7th U. S. Art., joined at the Mortar Battery at Winthrop, Mass., March 21.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ramsay are at Atlantic City for a short time on account of the health of Mrs. Ramsay.

Naval Cadet W. P. Giles, on sick leave at Brandon, Tex., has been granted an extension of leave until May 15 next.

Maj. H. D. Cavanaugh, 13th U. S. Inf., relinquished command of Fort Niagara March 16, and is now at Syracuse, N. Y., on recruiting service.

Comdr. T. Perry, U. S. N., is ordered detached from command of the Lancaster, and will assume duties as Secretary of the Lighthouse Board.

The Court of Inquiry on the beef furnished during the late war, lately in Chicago, was expected to arrive in New York about March 25 to hold sessions there.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Kerwin left Sunday morning for New York, the former on duty and Mrs. Kerwin for a short stay at New York City visiting his relatives.

Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th U. S. Inf., left Fort Porter, N. Y., March 23, on a short visit to his home at Morganfield, Ky., preparatory to going with his regiment to the Philippines.

After passing the winter with her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Parsons, at the "Stafford," Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Royall has returned to Washington for the spring.

Mrs. Edward Dana, wife of Major Dana, U. S. A., now with his regiment in Georgia, is spending a few weeks in Washington as the guest of her sister-in-law, Miss Sophie Lowry, at the Savoy.

Several changes in commanders of vessels will be found in our Navy Gazette orders this week. Capt. T. F. Jewell is to command the Lancaster, Comdr. H. G. O. Colby is to command the Marblehead, and Comdr. S. M. Ackley is to command the Concord.

The daily newspapers discovered the other day that Capt. Frank Wilde, U. S. N., who commanded the cruiser Boston in the battle of Manila, had returned to this country quietly, and modestly gone on duty at the New York Navy Yard without giving them a chance to make a fuss over him.

Chief Engr. Kearny was in Washington during the week on business connected with the Naval Academy and incidentally to look after his appeal from the decision of the Navy Department as to his position on the list of Commanders of the Navy under the terms of the recent reassignment by the Personnel bill.

Rear Admiral Melville is in receipt of numerous congratulations, from both sides of the Atlantic, upon his promotion to that rank, and in England especially the feeling is particularly warm, the success of our scheme of reorganization giving the Engineers of that part of the world fresh incitement to persist in their work for the same consummation.

Lieut. Victor Blue, U. S. N., is visiting the family of Comdr. Cooper at Morristown, N. J. Lieut. Blue will remain in command of the Spanish gunboat Alvarado until some time in the summer. It is the ultimate intention of the Secretary to assign the Alvarado to active service in the Antilles the coming summer, but some changes will be made in the crew accommodations before the vessel sails on her new duty.

The annual reception of the National Geographic Society last Wednesday night at Washington was largely attended by Army and Navy officers, who are interested in the phenomena of liquid air. Mr. Tripler, the inventor of the practicable production of this singular substance, explained its history and applications to the delight of a very large collection of scientists. Among the interested listeners was General Greely.

A notable compliment has been paid to Admiral Hiebhorn, Chief Constructor of the Navy, by the greatest technical society that has to do with shipbuilding, namely, the Institution of Naval Architects. Admiral Hiebhorn received a cablegram on March 22 from Professor Biles at London announcing that the institution had elected him to honorary membership, a life connection of great dignity in naval circles.

The holiday souvenir of the 7th Army Corps, published at Camp Onward, Savannah, Ga., during the Christmas season, was a very creditable production. Maj. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's face adorned the front page, while other commanding officers, brigade and regimental, are pictured here and there through the pages. The letter press gives a history of the corps and the roster of the various brigades, with histories of a number of regiments. Among the illustrations are scenes about the camp and at Tampa during the embarking of troops.

THE BROWN GUN TESTED.

(From the Atlanta Journal.)

The Government is conducting a series of tests of the Brown gun. One of these was made at Birdsboro a few days ago with most interesting results. A 5-inch gun was used. With smokeless powder this gun developed a force of more than 35,000 pounds to the square inch. The gun was mounted on an open railroad car, and so great was the force of the concussion that the bed-plate of the mount was broken and bolts two inches thick, which fastened it to the foundation, were snapped off.

ORDER OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

At a meeting of the Council at the Army and Navy Club, New York, on March 18, the following were admitted as members: Stephen Jenkins, Lieut., late U. S. N.; Lieut. F. Judson Hess, 202d New York Vols.; Maj. Chas. B. Naurede, 33d Michigan Vols.; Capt. H. L. Calder, Pennsylvania Vols.; Gerard B. Townsend, Lieut., late U. S. N.; Capt. C. D. Parkhurst, U. S. A.; Lieut. Thornton M. Niven, Jr., U. S. V.; Lieut. Alex. Dow, U. S. V.; Maj. H. M. H. Moore, 1st Ohio Light Art.; Lieut. Harris B. Fisher, Adj., 71st N. Y. Vols.; Edward R. Hutchins, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. Henry A. C. de Rubio, 201st N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. Ernest F. West, 201st N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. Geo. H. Wilson, 71st N. Y. Vols.; Lieut. A. L. Robertson, 71st N. Y. Vols.; Capt. P. W. Maguire, 69th N. Y. Vols. A number of applications were received too late to be acted upon at this meeting, but will be considered when the Council meets in April. It is expected, from the requests for application blanks, that from 50 to 100 more officers will join the order before the annual meeting, which takes place on April 21. Application blanks may be obtained from the Registrar, T. C. Zerega, 67 Madison avenue, N. Y. Five of the sixteen members of the Council of the society are from the Navy, two from the Naval Volunteers, four from the Army and six from the Volunteers. Theodore Roosevelt is commander and W. J. Sears, U. S. N., Secretary.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, B. C. D. Willets Point, N. Y.; A. Manila; E. West Point, N. Y.
Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington D. C.; A and D, Porto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; G, H, I and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, I, K, L, Cienfuegos, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba.
3d Cav.—Headquarters and C, E, F, G, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; A, D and M, Augusta, Ga.; B and L, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; H, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Headquarters, B and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; A, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; C, E, G, I, K and L, Manila; D and H, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; F, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, B and D, Mayaguez, Porto Rico; A, H, Arellibo; C, Humacao; E, San German; F, Bayamon; G, Alibonito; I, Ponce; K, Manati; L, Las Marias; M, Cayey.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, E, G and H, Fort Riley, Kan.; B, C, F and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Ter.; D and M, Fort Reno, Okla. Ter.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, D, K, L, Vedado, Havana; B, F, H and M, Camp Columbia, Havana, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C, G, I and M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; D, E, F, H, K and L, Nuevitas, Cuba.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B, D and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C and L, Fort DuChesne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz.; F, K and N, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H, Fort Wingate, N. M.

10th Cav.—Headquarters, Band and Troops A, G, H and L, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops C, D and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; Troop E, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; Troop F, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.; Troop I, Fort Bliss, Tex.; Troop K, Fort Brown, Tex.; Troop B, Fort Ringgold, Tex.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Hdqs., C, M. Sullivan Island, S. C.; A and N, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E*, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; F, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort Point, Tex.; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K*, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Havana, Cuba, except N and O, organizing at Fort McHenry, Md.

3d Art.—Headquarters, E, Fort Mason, Cal.; A, Fort Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Monroe, Va.; C and F*, Fort Riley, Kan.; G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; D, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; I, N and O, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters, G, Washington Bks., D. C.; A, Fort Washington, Md.; B*, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; E, H, N and O, Fort Monroe, Va.; F*, Fort Adams, R. I.; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; K, Sheridan's Point, Va.; L, Battery Point, Del., and M, Fort Constitution, N. Y.

5th Art.—Headquarters, A, F*, H, I, N Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B, E and G, San Juan, P. R.; C and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; K, Washington Barracks, D. C.; D*, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; M and O Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

6th Art.—Hdqs., B, N and O, Fort McHenry, Md.; A, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; D* and G*, Manila, P. I.; E, Washington Barracks, D. C.; F, H, I and K, Fort Monroe, Va.; L, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; M, Fort Hancock, N. J.; Batteries A, I, K and N are ordered to Honolulu.

7th Art.—Headquarters, B, I, L, N Fort Slocum, N. Y.; C*, Santurce, P. R.; M*, Ponce, P. R.; D, Portland Head, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Me.; F and G, Fort Warren, Mass.; A and H, Fort Adams, R. I.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; O, Washington Barracks, D. C.

* Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment at Pinar del Rio, Cuba.
2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Savannah, Ga., under orders to be in readiness for foreign service.

3d Inf.—Entire regiment sailed from New York under orders for Manila, via Suez Canal, on the transport Sherman, which sailed Feb. 3. The regiment is due at Manila about March 20.

4th Inf.—Entire regiment arrived at Manila March 10.
5th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment at Santiago, Cuba.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Under orders to be ready to proceed to Manila, via San Francisco.

7th Inf.—Headquarters and H, at Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, at Fort Brady, Mich.; A, at Fort Snelling, Minn.; B, at Fort McPherson, Ga.; C, at Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y.; K, at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; L, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; F, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; G, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; D, at Fort Crook, Neb.; I, at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y.

8th Inf.—Entire regiment at Havana, Cuba.

9th Inf.—En route to Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and two battalions at Matanzas, Cuba. One battalion at Cardenas, Cuba.

11th Inf.—Entire regiment at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

12th Inf.—At Manila.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, G and H, Fort Porter, N. Y.; B, D, F and I, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; E, K, L and M, Fort Niagara, N. Y. Ordered to be in readiness to proceed to Manila.

14th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, Dyce, Alaska; H, Fort Wrangell, Alaska.

15th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, C, D, F, G, H, I, L, M, at Puerto Principe, Cuba; E and K, at Nuevitas, Cuba.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and B, E, H, L, Fort Crook, Neb.; A, C, D and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; F, G, I and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Ordered to be put in readiness to proceed to Manila.

17th Inf.—Ordered to Manila. Companies B, F, I and M, arrived at Manila March 10. Cos. D, H, K and L, arrived on the Sherman at Manila, March 22; Cos. A, C, E and G sailed from New York on the Sheridan, Feb. 19, and is expected to arrive about April 3.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Ponce, Porto Rico.

20th Inf.—En route to Manila, P. I.

21st Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattburgh Barracks, N. Y. Ordered to be put in readiness to proceed to Manila.

22d Inf.—Entire regiment en route to Manila, having sailed from San Francisco Feb. 1. Stopped at Honolulu Feb. 9, and sailed Feb. 13.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Manila, Philippine Islands.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, H and L, Fort Douglas, Utah; C, E, F and I, Fort D. Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Fort Spokane, Wash.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, I, K, L and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; A and H, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; B, Fort Apache, Ariz.; C, San Carlos, Ariz.; D and G, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, Fort Wingate, N. M.; F, Fort Bayard, N. M.

BECAME A TRAITOR THROUGH LOVE.

The charms of the Manila women, against which the American troops were so often warned at the first movement of the boys in blue toward the Orient, seem to be responsible for the first desertion to the insurgents. He was a Corporal, and, after marrying a Filipino woman and becoming a Lieutenant in the Filipino service, met his just reward by being shot in the trenches, where his body was found by his former comrades in arms.

That these women do not necessarily have to be young to captivate is shown by the company of Spanish priests who arrived last week in San Francisco. They often saw Aguinaldo's wife, and they report her as 45 years old, looking her age, with a head as bald as a billiard ball. She wears short dresses that come only a little way below the knees, in the peasant style, and she appears at public functions in this queer garb. Her main recreation is walking along the beach picking up pretty shells, of which she has a large collection.

THE ARMY.

CIR. 2, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MARCH 10, 1899.

Gives instructions as to the issue of rations to witnesses during attendance before Military Commissions, as may be long to the indigent class.

C. O. 31, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MARCH 9, 1899.

Prescribes the hours during which lamps and oil lanterns may be kept lighted at posts in this Department.

G. O. 2, DEPT. PACIFIC, & 5TH CORPS, FEB. 3, 1899.

Capt. Warren H. Ickis, 51st Ia. Vol. Inf., is appointed Judge of the Inferior Provoost Court of Cavite, and will relieve Capt. William J. Whitthorne, 1st Tenn. Vol. Inf.

G. O. 3, OFFICE OF THE U. S. MILITARY GOVERNOR, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, FEB. 8, 1899.

Forbids all persons to discharge or make use of fireworks of any character whatever during the Chinese New Year season which commences on Thursday, Feb. 9.

G. O. 3, DEPT. PACIFIC & 5TH CORPS, FEB. 7, 1899.

The burning of the houses or other property of the natives or other inhabitants of this island is prohibited, unless the same be used as shelter for the enemy, or as places of concealment of contraband of war. The selling of horses, carriages, carromatos or wagons of any description by the troops or others belonging to this command, is not authorized, except under great emergency, when receipts will be given therefor.

The lives and property of the inhabitants, native and foreign, will be protected, and they will be permitted to pursue their ordinary vocations without molestation.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

G. O. 15, DEPT. SANTIAGO, MARCH 11, 1899.

Maj. Charles L. Woodbury, Engineer Officer, U. S. V., is relieved from further duty in the Dept. of Santiago, as Engineer Officer. 1st Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Inf., is announced as Acting Engineer Officer of the Department, in addition to his other duties.

G. O. 7, DEPT. DAKOTA, MARCH 17, 1899.

Maj. George E. Pond, Q. M., U. S. A., is announced as Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Wade.

ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

G. O. 14, DEPT. PINAR DEL RIO, MARCH 10, 1899.

Maj. R. A. Brown, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., is in addition to his other duties appointed as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department, relieving 1st Lieut. E. A. Millar, 6th Art., Aide.

By command of Brig. Gen. Williston.

SAMUEL D. STUBBS, A. A. G., U. S. V.

G. O. 15, DEPT. PINAR DEL RIO, MARCH 14, 1899.

Directs that the issue of rations to destitute Cubans shall cease on April 1, and provides the ration to be issued meantime.

G. O. 42, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 13, 1899.

Publishes the following act of Congress:
An act making appropriation for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900.

It is not necessary to publish this act in full. In addition to the usual appropriations it contains the following special provisions:

"For pay of the company commissioned officers in each regiment of the special or immune regiments their salaries from the time each organized company reported at rendezvous as a company for service until said officers were commissioned, and for pay of the regimental commissioned officers their salaries from the time the regiment was mustered into service until said officers were commissioned, seventy-five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary. Provided, That such company and regimental officers shall be paid only from the time when they personally reported for duty.

"Provided, That the Regimental Sergeant Majors and Regimental Quartermaster Sergeants of artillery and infantry shall have the same pay and allowances as the Regimental Sergeant Majors and Regimental Quartermaster Sergeants of cavalry. Provided, That the requirements of law relative to the reduction of the Army on July 1, 1901, shall not be held to apply to the officers of the Record and Pension Office.

"Seven cents per mile is allowed for mileage, with the usual charge against the account for transportation furnished over land grant roads, and it is provided, That officers who, by reason of the decision of the accounting officers of the Treasury, have been compelled to pay from their own means one-half of the cost of their travel fare over railroads known as fifty per centum railroads, shall be reimbursed the same by the Pay Department, and Paymasters against whom disallowances have been made by the accounting officers of the Treasury under such decision shall have the amount so disallowed passed to their credit. Provided further, That actual expenses only shall be paid to officers when traveling to and from our island possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

"One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to furnish subsistence supplies to destitute Cubans. Reimbursement may be made of expenses heretofore or hereafter incurred by individuals of burial and transportation of remains of officers, including Acting Assistant Surgeons, not to exceed what is now allowed in the cases of officers and enlisted men. Disbursing officers are to be credited with such disbursements heretofore made.

"Twenty-five thousand dollars is appropriated for a new ward of fifty beds at Hot Springs Hospital; Soldiers' Homes are to be furnished with condemned ordnance for ornamental purposes, and the G. A. R. with two pieces for memorial badges. Eight hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to replace the ordnance and ordnance stores which the Volunteers from said State or Territory carried into the service of the U. S. Army during the recent war with Spain, and which have been retained by the United States."

It is also provided:
That all enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only and mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully beyond the limits of the United States shall be paid two months' extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, and all enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only and mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully within the limits of the United States shall be paid one month's extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, said moneys to be immediately available.

"That the act of Jan. 12, 1899, be, and it is hereby, amended so as to authorize the payment to the legal heirs or representatives of the officers and enlisted men who died or were killed or who may die in the service, the extra pay provided for in that act for officers and enlisted men who have been or are to be mustered out.

"Provided, That the provisions of this act shall apply for the payment of Volunteers as fully as though they formed part of the Regular Army.

"Sec. 2. That no property, franchises or concessions of any kind whatever shall be granted by the United States, or by any military or other authority whatever, in the Island of Cuba during the occupation thereof by the United States."

G. O. 43, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 13, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order of the President, amendatory of G. O. 16, Jan. 20, 1899, from this office, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Executive Mansion, Washington, March 13, 1899.

Executive order of Jan. 17, 1899, is hereby amended as follows:

The third paragraph thereof requiring that the quarantine expenses of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico shall be charged at present against the revenues of those islands and the epidemic fund, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"On and after March 15, 1899, the said quarantine expenses in the Island of Cuba shall be paid from the fund derive

from the tonnage taxes of said islands as hereinafter specified. The proceeds of said taxes in the Island of Cuba, not to exceed \$300,000 in each fiscal year, shall be set aside, and the quarantine expenses in the Island of Cuba paid therefrom on certificate of a medical officer, detailed under Executive order of Jan. 17, 1899.

The quarantine expenses in the Island of Porto Rico on and after March 15, 1899, shall be paid from the revenues of the island on certificate of a medical officer detailed under Executive order of Jan. 17, 1899.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 44, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 13, 1899.

This was published last week on page 674.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 13, 1899.

I. The following order has been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, March 10, 1899.

Orders:
The uniform of the Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office will be the same as for officers of the Adjutant General's Department, omitting the shield.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is added to the table of articles for issue in par. 1285, of the Regulations:

7. Towels, huck: For use in the office of the Adjutant, Quartermaster and Commissary—Such number as the commanding officer may order, not to exceed 12 per year, for each of the above offices. To be issued on memorandum receipts to the Commissary.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, the Tri-monthly Field Return (Form 3-War) used for regiments, independent companies, posts, districts, brigades, divisions, corps, departments or armies will hereafter be dispensed with.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 47, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 15, 1899.

Authorizes recruiting officers to employ a civilian physician to examine recruits, and fixes the compensation.

G. O. 48, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 15, 1899.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The Army Appropriation bill, approved March 3, 1899, provides: "That all enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only and mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully beyond the limits of the United States shall be paid two months' extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, and all enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only and mustered out of the service who have served honestly and faithfully within the limits of the United States shall be paid one month's extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, said moneys to be immediately available."

In order to enable Paymasters to carry out the provisions of the above act, officers signing final statements will hereafter in all cases note thereon whether the soldier has served honestly and faithfully outside or only within the limits of the United States, and whether he is entitled to one or two months' extra pay, as the case may be.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 50, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 17, 1899.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, regimental commanders will organize their regiments as soon as practicable as provided in G. O. Nos. 36 and 37, March 4 and 9, 1899, from this office. Commanding officer's of artillery regiments in organizing Batteries N and O are authorized to make such transfers of enlisted men as will best insure the efficiency of their regiments. A nucleus of not less than twenty men should be provided for the new batteries by transfer from old organizations.

The new batteries are assigned to the following stations, to which transferred men and recruits will be sent:

1st Art.—N, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; O, Jackson Barracks, La.

2d Art.—N and O, Fort McHenry, Md.

3d Art.—N and O, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

4th Art.—N and O, Fort Monroe, Va.

5th Art.—N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

6th Art.—N and O, Fort McHenry, Md.

7th Art.—N, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; O, Washington Barracks, D. C.

Pending the examination and promotion of those officers who are to be permanently assigned to the new batteries, officers who may be available at the posts where new batteries are to be organized will be assigned so that each battery will have at least one experienced officer to organize it.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, a battalion of the 6th U. S. Art., consisting of Batteries A, I, K and N, is assigned to duty in the Dept. of California, with station at Honolulu, Hawaii. Maj. Samuel M. Mills, 6th U. S. Art., is assigned to command the battalion, and will proceed with Batteries I and K from Fort Monroe, Va., and Battery A from St. Francis Barracks, Fla., to San Francisco, Cal., so as to arrive in time to take such steamer as may be designated to convey the batteries to Honolulu. Battery N will accompany the battalion if organized prior to date of sailing; otherwise it will follow as soon as the organization and equipment is completed.

The movement of Battery A will be timed so as to join the two batteries from Fort Monroe at some convenient point.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 15, H. Q. A., A. G. O., MARCH 17, 1899.

Informs officers of the supply department that the decision of the War Department of refundment of duty should be made by the customs authorities upon goods purchased in the markets of Cuba, does not apply to the purchase of such goods from the time of their arrival in Cuban ports and during their passage through the customs authorities' jurisdiction, and the duties will therefore be remitted upon goods so purchased.

G. O. 30, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MARCH 8, 1899.

Directs that in pursuance to the third paragraph of the order of the President of the United States, dated Jan. 20, 1899, a convenient supply of Porto Rican coins shall be retained and carried for exchange for United States money at the rates heretofore enumerated, namely, \$0.60 United States money for one Porto Rican silver peso, there shall be kept in the custom houses at San Juan, Ponce and Mayaguez, Porto Rican money for exchange for American money at the authorized rate of exchange—that is, 1.000 pesos, Porto Rican money, for one dollar American money. In no case will it be exchanged for persons who are themselves engaged in exchanging money for profit. So long as this exchange of money shall be continued, no person engaged in business in Porto Rico shall refuse to accept American money when tendered at the rate prescribed by the President of the United States. On and after July 1, 1899, and until further orders, all public dues, insular and municipal taxes, fines and costs will be assessed in United States money.

It is urgently recommended that all tradesmen throughout the island express the price of their goods in American money, with alternate price in Porto Rican money, with due regard to the authorized rate of exchange.

It having been brought to the attention of the Department Commander that liquor is sold to children—to the detriment of their health and morals—the sale or giving of liquor of any kind, by any person, to any child under 14 years of age is strictly prohibited, under penalty, if convicted of violation of this order, to imprisonment for 60 days, and a fine of \$50 for each offence.

Gen. Henry enjoins the civil authorities, police and others to see to the proper execution of this order, and to do every thing possible to rescue the young from reported conditions, which, if continued, are certain to ruin them morally and physically, and to impair their future usefulness.

G. O. 51, H. Q. A. A. G. O., MARCH 20, 1899.
The following orders have been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, March 17, 1899.
I. A military expedition for exploring purposes in Alaska will be organized as follows, and known as the Copper River Exploring Expedition, and will be announced in orders:

1. Capt. W. R. Abercrombie, 2d U. S. Inf., commanding; 2d Lieut. W. C. Babcock, 8th U. S. Cav.; one Acting Assistant Surgeon, one Hospital Steward, one Commissary Sergeant, two non-commissioned officers and eight privates of infantry, of whom two shall be cooks, fully equipped and supplied to Nov. 30, 1899, will proceed to Valdez, on Prince William Sound, Alaska, on or about the 15th proximo, and there establish a camp and depot. From Valdez the expedition will open up a military road to Copper Centre, and from the last named point by the most direct and practicable route to Eagle City.

2. The route above outlined from the coast to Eagle City will be carefully surveyed, triangulated, noting elevations, depressions and other features and should be definitely located and properly marked on either side as far as practicable, in order that it may be known and used as a route of travel by the public.

3. The commanding officer will select suitable locations at Valdez, Copper Centre, the crossing of the Upper Copper, the crossing of the Tanana, the head of Forty Mile Creek, and at such other points as in his judgment he may deem proper for military reservations, and will survey lay out by metes and bounds and declare such reservations, reporting his action hereunder to the Department for the approval of the Secretary of War.

4. This expedition will cover as much territory as possible, and will collect and incorporate in the reports all information that may be valuable to the development of the country explored regarding topographical features, available routes of travel, feasible routes for railroad construction, adaptability for agriculture and stock raising, mineral resources, timber, fuel, food products and the stock best suited for food and transportation purposes; the number, location and condition of the natives of the territory explored. Maps and photographs will accompany all reports.

5. The commanding officer of the expedition is authorized to employ the necessary Indians, natives of Alaska, for duty with the expedition as guides, for such periods of time as may be necessary.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

II. A military expedition for exploring purposes in Alaska will be organized as follows, and known as Cook's Inlet Exploring Expedition, and will be announced in orders:

1. Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th Inf., commanding; 1st Lieut. H. G. Learnard, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ralph R. Van Deman, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Castner, 4th Inf.; one Acting Assistant Surgeon; one Commissary Sergeant; Sergt. William Yanert, 8th Cav., and one Corporal, one non-commissioned officer and five privates shall be cooks, and two privates of the Hospital Corps, fully equipped and supplied to Nov. 30, 1899, will proceed to Tyoonok, Cook's Inlet, Alaska, on or about the 15th proximo, and there establish a camp and depot. The expedition will disembark en route a small detachment at Portage Bay, Prince William Sound, Alaska, to explore, survey, establish and mark the trail from that point to the camp now located at the head of Kuk Arm. From the permanent camp at Tyoonok, Alaska, detachments will be sent to explore the country to the northward via the Matanuska, Sushitna, Yedno, and Kuskokvim rivers, for the most direct and practicable route from tide water to the crossings of the Tanana River; and from these crossings northward to the military posts established on the Yukon River, at Rampart and Circle City. One detachment will explore the west bank of Cook's Inlet from open tide water to the head of navigation of the Sushitna River for the most practicable overland trail.

The district of exploration for this expedition will be via the routes indicated and bounded on the north and west by the Yukon and Koyukuk rivers and on the east by the Copper River.

2. This expedition will cover as much territory as possible and will collect and incorporate in the reports all information that may be valuable to the development of the country explored regarding topographical features, available routes of travel, feasible routes for railroad construction, appropriate and available sites for military reservations, adaptability for agriculture and stock raising, mineral resources, timber, fuel, food products, and the stock best suited for food and transportation purposes; the number, location and condition of the natives of the territory explored. Maps and photographs will accompany all reports.

3. The routes traversed by this expedition should be definitely located and properly marked in order that they may be known and used as routes of travel by the public.

4. The commanding officer of the expedition is authorized to employ the necessary Indians, natives of Alaska, for duty with the expedition as guides, for such periods of time as may be necessary.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF SANTA CLARA, MARCH 9, 1899.
Col. Cornelius Gardener, 31st Michigan Vol. Inf., is assigned to the command of the district comprising the judicial districts of Remedios and Sagua la Grande.

By command of Maj. Gen. Bates.

LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Maj., A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 19, DIV. CUBA, MARCH 16, 1899.
By direction of the Secretary of War, all enlisted men belonging to Volunteer regiments serving in Cuba who desire to enlist in the Regular Army can, upon application, be discharged by the Division Commander, after examination and acceptance by the Recruiting Officer for any organization of the Regular Army now serving in Cuba.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 5, D. GULF, MARCH 18, 1899.
Recruiting Officers in this Department are authorized to make enlistments and re-enlistments, under existing regulations, for any troop, battery or company serving in the Department without requesting assignment by these headquarters, provided they first ascertain by telegraphic correspondence with the Department that there is a vacancy in the particular organization for which the applicant desires to enlist; and post commanders are authorized, where enlistments or re-enlistments are made for organizations serving at posts other than their own, to send the men to their proper stations.

By command of Brig. Gen. Pennington.

HENRY T. ALLEN, A. A. G., U. S. V.

G. O. 6, DEPT. GULF, MARCH 20, 1899.
Maj. John H. Calef, 1st Art., is announced as Artillery Inspector and Ordnance Officer of the Department, and in addition to his other duties will take charge temporarily of the office of the Inspector of Small-Arms Practice of the Department.

By command of Maj. Gen. Brooke.

W. V. RICHARDS, A. G.

G. O. 52, H. Q. A. A. G. O., MARCH 20, 1899.
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following changes of stations of troops are ordered:
Headquarters, band and two companies of the 24th U. S. Inf. from Fort Douglas, Utah, and two companies from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to the Dept. of California. The Commanding General, Dept. of California, will assign the organizations to stations. The Commanding General, Dept. of the Colorado, is charged with the necessary arrangements for transportation, subsistence and medical attendance.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1203 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:
1203. A monthly allowance of six brooms and four scrubbing brushes will be issued to each company, and an annual allowance of six scrubbing brushes to each post bakery is authorized. They will habitually be drawn quarterly, but may be drawn when needed. If less than the maximum allowance is drawn in one quarter, credit cannot be given in another. The allowance for each non-commissioned staff officer will be three brooms and two scrubbing brushes per annum.

III. The following orders have been received from the War Department:

War Department, Washington, March 13, 1899.
It appearing that gold has been discovered on the Anvik River and its tributaries within the limits of the military reservation of Fort St. Michael, Alaska, as declared by authority of the President in War Department orders of Oct. 20, 1897, it is ordered that all mining claims located on said river and its tributaries in accordance with the mining laws and usages be recognized by the military authorities on said reservation.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,
Acting Secretary of War.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 20, DEPT. PORTO RICO, MARCH 7, 1899.
Calls attention to the fact that all people from abroad residing in, or carrying on any industry or business in this island, have precisely the same privileges and are subject to the same restrictions and taxations as the native residents, and are required to obey the laws of the island and of the municipality. All such persons must pay the tax that the ayuntamientos may levy upon their industry or business, and the ayuntamientos are warned not to make discrimination.

CIRCULAR 17, H. Q. A. A. G. O., MARCH 22, 1899.

The following decision has been made and is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, March 22, 1899.
Ordered: That hereafter no chief or acting chief of staff corps shall be detailed or ordered to any duty by any authority without the approval of the Secretary of War.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. Henry C. Haubrock, U. S. V., and Aides, will proceed to Pinar del Rio, and assume temporary command of the Department of Pinar del Rio, relieving Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, U. S. V. (D. Cuba, March 14.)

Maj. M. C. Wyeth, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will report for duty in charge of the Medical Supply Depot, Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, March 14.)
Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, U. S. V., will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and resume command of the 6th Art. (D. Cuba, March 14.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave, one month, with permission to go to Havana, Cuba, and to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. E. C. Brooks, A. A. G., U. S. V. (D. S. March 8.)

Sick leave for three months is granted Col. William J. Youmans, A. A. G., U. S. V. (W. D. March 20.)

Leave, thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, is granted Capt. E. C. Brooks, A. A. G., U. S. V., Aide de Camp. (D. Cuba, March 15.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. R. A. Brown, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., will proceed to Mariel. (D. P. del R., March 7.)

Maj. J. H. McLeer, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., Inspector General, Department of Santiago, will proceed to San Luis, Cuba, to inspect property left behind by the 8th Illinois. (D. S. March 8.)

So much of G. O. 46, March 13, 1899, as directs Maj. Harry C. Benson, Insp. Gen., U. S. V. (Capt., 4th U. S. Cav.), to join his command, is suspended, until his services as Collector of Customs at Zaza, Cuba, can be spared. (W. D. March 18.)

Lieut. Col. Frank D. Baldwin, Insp. Gen., U. S. V., and Maj. J. D. Glenn, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., will proceed to all the terminos in this province, and make careful inspections into the conditions and necessities of the people, in compliance with the instructions of the Department Commander. (D. Matanzas, March 10.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved Feb. 27, 1899, entitled "An act for the relief of the 4th Arkansas Mounted Infantry," Col. Thomas P. Barr, Asst. J. A. G., is hereby designated as referee for the purposes indicated in said act. Col. Barr will report in person to the Assistant Secretary of War for instructions, and will then proceed to such places in the State of Arkansas as he may find it necessary to visit in the discharge of the duty imposed upon him. (W. D. March 17.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Charles C. Evans (appointed March 10, 1899, from Sergeant, Co. M, 3d U. S. Inf.), now supposed to be en route to Manila, is assigned to duty at that station. (W. D. March 14.)

Maj. Thomas Crane, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed at once to New York City, for temporary duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the transport Ingalia. (W. D. March 14.)

Capt. F. W. Woodring, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, and from thence to Newport News, Va., and return to Savannah. (W. D. March 14.)
Par. 64, S. O. 2, March 10, 1899, W. D., relating to Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Chief Q. M., U. S. V. (Maj. and Q. M., U. S. A.), is rescinded. (W. D. March 14.)

The sick leave granted Capt. Oscar C. Guessas, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is extended one month. (W. D. March 17.)

Capt. Robert R. Stevens, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to Galveston, Tex., to confer with the C. O., Fort Point, Tex., as to the practicability of locating on the ground, now owned by the United States at City Beach, Galveston, the necessary buildings for a one-battery post. (D. Galv., March 15.)

Par. 57, S. O. 34, Feb. 10, 1899, W. D., relating to Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, A. Q. M., U. S. V., is revoked. (W. D. March 16.)

Capt. Abraham S. Bickham, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to Maj. Oscar F. Long, Q. M., U. S. V., General Superintendent of Army transport service, and embark on and take charge of property on either the transport Zealandia or Pueblo, sailing from that place on March 24 to Manila, where he will report to the Commanding General, Department of the Pacific for duty. (W. D. March 16.)

Maj. Haldimand P. Young, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., is assigned to duty under the direction of Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, U. S. V., Chief Q. M. of the Division. (Div. of Cuba, March 14.)

Capt. Chester B. Worthington, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to New York City, and report in person to Lieut. Col. Francis B. Jones, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., General Superintendent of the Army transport service, for duty as Q. M. and A. C. S. on the U. S. steamship Dixie. (W. D. March 18.)

Capt. Samuel A. Smoke, Chief Q. M., will proceed to Santa Clara, and return to Cienfuegos. (D. S. C., March 16.)

Q. M. Sergt. Albert Kaib will proceed to Manila via San Francisco. (Fort Ethan Allen, March 10.)

Capt. William M. Ekin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Annilston, Ala., and relieve Capt. Charles M. Forrest, A. Q. M., U. S. V. (W. D. March 20.)

Maj. William H. Miller, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba. (D. Cuba, March 15.)

Capt. Winthrop S. Wood, A. Q. M., U. S. A., will proceed to New York City, N. Y., and report in person to Lieut. Col. Francis B. Jones, Chief Q. M., U. S. V., General Superintendent of Army Transport Service, for duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of Subsistence on the transport McPherson, to relieve Capt. James S. Michael, A. Q. M., U. S. V., who will proceed at once to Havana, Cuba. (W. D. March 21.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Harry E. Wilkins, C. S. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Camp George E. Meade, Middletown, Pa., and assume the duties of Purchasing and Depot Commissary. (W. D. March 14.)

So much of G. O. 25, Feb. 8, 1899, W. D., as discharges Capt. James E. B. Stuart, C. S. S., U. S. V., from the Volunteer Army, is revoked. (W. D. March 14.)

Comy. Sergt. Julius Jensen (appointed March 15, 1899, from Sergeant Major, 21st U. S. Inf.), now at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, to Fort McIntosh, Texas, to relieve Comy. Sergt. Charles Stephan, who will be sent to Benicia Barracks, Cal. (W. D. March 17.)

Lieut. S. C. Fink, Acting Comy., will proceed to Cienfuegos, and return to his station at Sagua la Grande. (D. Santa Clara, Feb. 4.)

Comy. Sergt. Frank McCaffrey, U. S. A., will report to the

Depot Commissary, Havana, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, March 13.)

Comy. Sergt. Max Weinberger, U. S. A., will report to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Div. of Cuba, Havana, for assignment. (D. Colo., March 13.)

Comy. Sergt. Andrew Ryan, U. S. A., will report to Capt. E. B. Fenton, Depot Comy., Cienfuegos, Cuba, for duty. (D. Colo., March 13.)

Comy. Sergt. August J. Boos (appointed March 17, 1899, from Comy. Sergt., Co. C, 4th U. S. Inf.), now supposed to be at Manila, is assigned to duty on the U. S. transport Grant at that place. (W. D. March 18.)

Maj. E. D. Hoyle, Provost Marshal, and Maj. E. F. Taggart, Chief Comy., will proceed to Limonar for the purpose of investigating the matter of distribution of Cuban rations, and certain disorders reported in that locality. (Dept. of Matanzas, March 9.)

Capt. Barrington K. West, C. S. S., U. S. A., will proceed to Galveston, Tex., to meet the 1st Texas, to be mustered out at that place, arrange for the subsistence of regiment, and fit out the transports. (W. D. March 20.)

Maj. James M. Arrasmith, C. S. S., U. S. V., will report at Havana, Cuba, for duty in connection with the inspection and acceptance of fresh meat slaughtered for issue to United States troops. (D. Cuba, March 15.)

Comy. Sergt. Ernest Helms, Fort Logan, Colo., will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D. March 21.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

A. A. Surg. C. G. Cruikshank, to report to C. O., Dept. of Puerto Principe, for duty. (D. Cuba, March 10.)

A. A. Surg. Thomas R. Marshall, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., Military Hospital No. 1, Havana, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, March 10.)

A. A. Surg. J. A. Murtagh, will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah. (D. Colo., March 14.)

A. A. Surg. Dwight B. Taylor and R. L. Taylor, are assigned to duty at the post at Guanajay. (D. P. del R., March 7.)

A. A. Surg. S. M. Gonzalez is designated for this Department to superintend the disinfectment and proper marking of boxes of the remains of officers and men, who have died or may hereafter die, and which are authorized to be shipped back to the United States. (D. P. del R., March 6.)

The following transfers and assignments to station of Medical Officers are ordered: A. A. Surg. Thos. W. Jackson, to the Post Hospital; A. A. Surg. J. F. Pressnell, to the camp of 1st U. S. Inf.; A. A. Surg. J. Stebbins King, to the camp of 7th U. S. Cav.; A. A. Surg. Ralph L. Taylor, to the Post Hospital. (D. P. R., March 4.)

A. A. Surg. Walter Whitney, U. S. A., Fort Sheridan, Ill., will repair to Chicago, to assist in examining the members of the 8th Illinois Vol. Inf. (D. L. March 13.)

Hosp. Stwd. Wolf Aisenman is transferred to Fort Columbus, N. Y. (W. D. March 14.)

Capt. M. W. Ireland, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (D. L., March 16.)

Sick leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Bratton, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D. March 17.)

A. A. Surg. M. W. Shockley, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D. March 17.)

The leave granted Capt. Adrian S. Folchome, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is extended one month. (W. D. March 17.)

Leave, ten days, to take effect March 18, 1899, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward R. Schreiner, Asst. Surg., U. S. A. (W. D. March 17.)

A. A. Surg. E. J. Shores, U. S. A., to Fort Caswell, N. C.; A. A. Surg. James F. Archer, U. S. A., to Havana, Cuba. (W. D. March 17.)

Leave for two days is granted A. A. Surg. N. W. Wilson. (Fort Porter, March 18.)

Actg. Hosp. Stwd. J. A. McAllen, with 50 privates, Hospital Corps, will proceed to Fort Columbus. (Washington Barracks, March 19.)

A. A. Surg. W. J. Raynor will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for temporary duty. (D. Colo., March 9.)

A. A. Surg. Milton Vaughan, U. S. A., will proceed to Santiago, and thence by steamer to Baracoa, for duty as Surgeon. (D. S., March 10.)

A. A. Surg. David D. McKinney, U. S. A., will proceed to Brighton, Pa. (W. D. March 16.)

A. A. Surg. Elias H. Porter will proceed to New York City and report in person to Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., U. S. A., Medical Superintendent of Transport Service, for duty. (W. D. March 16.)

Maj. William R. Hall, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Pa., on business pertaining to hospital accommodation for the sick and supervising the sanitary conditions of the camp during its occupation by Volunteer troops. (W. D. March 16.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Frederick M. Hartsock, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is further extended three days. (W. D. March 16.)

Par. 51, S. O. 55, March 8, 1899, W. D., is amended to direct A. A. Surg. Shannon Richmond, U. S. A., to proceed from Huntsville, Ala., to Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (W. D. March 16.)

Hosp. Stwd. Joel R. Lee, U. S. A., will report for examination to the President of the Examining Board appointed to meet March 29, for examinations. (D. Matanzas, March 13.)

A. A. Surg. S. O. Beasley, U. S. A., will report to the C. O., 1st California Vol. Inf., for duty. (D. P. 8th Corps, Feb. 1.)

A. A. Surg. Henry H. Lee, U. S. A., will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., for temporary duty. (W. D. March 18.)

A. A. Surg. Halsey L. Wood, U. S. A., will report in person to Maj. Henry S. Kilbourne, Surg., U. S. A., Medical Superintendent of Army Transport Service, for assignment to duty on the U. S. transport Ingalia. (W. D. March 18.)

A. A. Surg. Daniel D. Wells, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana, Cuba, and report to the C. O., U. S. hospital ship Misouri, for duty. (W. D. March 18.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed from New York City, N. Y., to the places hereinafter designated, and report by letter to the Surgeon General of the Army: Clarence M. Spalding, to Rochester, N. Y.; Charles D. Camp, to Chicago, Ill.; John W. Thomas, to New Orleans, La. (W. D. March 18.)

A. A. Surg. Jos. A. Diaz, now on duty at Guayama, P. R., will report to Maj. P. R. Egan, Surg., U. S. V., Director of Vaccination, Division of Guayama, for duty as Inspector of Vaccination of that Division. (D. P. R., March 4.)

A. A. Surg. C. G. Ficher, to Yauco, P. R., for duty. (D. P. R., March 7.)

Sick leave, one month, with permission to return to the United States and apply to the Adjutant General for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Watts C. Valentine, 10th Inf. (D. S. March 7.)

A. A. Surg. C. R. Gill, W. H. Forsythe and A. M. Fernandez de Ybarra, U. S. A., will proceed to Cardenas, Cuba, for duty in connection with the house to house sanitary inspection to be made in that city. (D. Matanzas, March 12.)

Hosp. Stwd. H. F. Stoddard will proceed to Fort Columbus. (Fort Hamilton, March 21.)

Par. 54, S. O. 58, March 11, 1899, W. D., as amended by par. 38, S. O. 61, March 15, 1899, W. D., relating to A. A. Surg. John N. Goltra, U. S. A., is revoked. (W. D. March 20.)

A. A. Surg. John N. Goltra, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., to relieve Maj. William J. Wakeman, Brigade Surg., U. S. V., who will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa. (W. D. March 20.)

1st Lieut. James S. Wilson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., will report in person to the Commanding Officer of the U. S. hospital ship Missouri at Havana, Cuba, for duty. (W. D. March 20.)

A. A. Surg. George W. Pattison, U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., for duty. (W. D. March 20.)

A. A. Surg. Edmund Barry, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D. March 20.)

A. A. Surg. Albert E. Persons, U. S. A., will proceed to Washington, D. C. (W. D. March 20.)

A. A. Surg. William W. Calhoun, U. S. A., is assigned to duty in the Dept. of Havana. (D. Cuba, March 15.)

A. A. Surg. T. F. Goulding, U. S. A., is assigned for duty to the Department of Matanzas, and will take station at Cardenas, Cuba. (D. Cuba, March 16.)

A. A. Surg. Cyrus D. Lloyd, U. S. A., will report in person to the C. O., Barracks 16th U. S. Inf., for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila, Philippine Islands. (W. D. March 21.)

A. A. Surg. William P. Banta, U. S. A., will proceed from Augusta, Ga. (W. D. March 21.)

Leave, four months, is granted Maj. Edward Davis, Asst. Adj. Gen., U. S. V. (Captain, 3d U. S. Art.). (W. D. March 21.)

Lieut. Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, Chief Surg., U. S. V. (Maj. and Surg., U. S. A.), to New York City, N. Y., to relieve Maj. Ezra Woodruff, Surg., U. S. A., who will rejoin his proper station, Fort Trumbull, Conn. (W. D., March 21.)

Maj. William H. Hall, Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., on business pertaining to the hospital accommodation of a camp to be established there. (W. D., March 21.)

Hosp. Stwd. Charles H. Soll, will report at Plattsburg Barracks, New York, for duty with the 21st U. S. Inf. (W. D., March 21.)

Hosp. Stwd. Michael Denning will be sent to Fort Caswell, N. C., to relieve Hosp. Stwd. Frank Lahna, who will be sent to Fort McHenry, Md. (W. D., March 21.)

A. A. Surg. P. W. Beckman, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Porter, N. Y., and report to the C. O., 13th U. S. Inf., for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila, Philippine Islands. (W. D., March 21.)

A. A. Surg. Lawrence A. Felder, U. S. A., will proceed to Fort Morgan, Ala., for duty at that post. (D. G., March 20.)

Leave for ten days is granted A. A. Surg. A. A. Bailey, U. S. A., to take effect as soon as his services can be spared. (D. G., March 20.)

A. A. Surg. M. Brandenburg, U. S. A., will proceed to camp at Lands End, S. C., to relieve A. A. Surg. William P. Harbison, U. S. A., who will proceed to Fort Brown, Texas, to relieve A. A. Surg. Walter Johnson, U. S. A., who will proceed to Atlanta. (D. G., March 20.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two days is granted Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., U. S. A., at St. Louis, Mo. (D. M., March 13.)

Leave for seven days is granted Maj. B. W. Colner, Addl. Paymr., U. S. V., Portland, Ore. (D. Col., March 13.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

2d Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, C. E., U. S. A., will proceed after May 1, 1899, to West Point, N. Y., for medical treatment at that post by Maj. John M. Banister, Surg., U. S. A. (W. D., March 17.)

Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Chief Engr., Dept. of Matanzas, will proceed to Bolondron and thence further South to Hana River, under verbal instructions of the Department Commander, D. Matanzas, March 15.)

Lieut. Col. John Biddle, Chief Engr., Dept. of Matanzas, will proceed to Union Bolondron, Corral Palso and Colon, to examine certain buildings and camps to be occupied by the U. S. troops. (D. Matanzas, March 4.)

Maj. James L. Lusk, C. E., is detailed as a member of the Board on Geographical Names, constituted by Executive order of Sept. 4, 1890, vice Capt. George W. Goethals, C. E., relieved. (W. D., March 21.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Ormond M. Lissak, C. O. O., U. S. V., is assigned to duty at the Ordnance Depot, Havana, Cuba. He will relieve Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, C. O. O., U. S. V., of the property pertaining to the depot. (D. Cuba, March 10.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Lieut. H. G. Lansing, with detachment of the 15th Co., U. S. Signal Corps, will proceed to San Luis, for the purpose of repairing telegraph lines between that point and Pinar del Rio, via San Juan y Martinez. (D. P. R., March 4.)

1st Lieut. George C. Burnell, U. S. V., Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (W. D., March 21.)

CHAPLAINS.

Leave, twenty days, is granted Post Chaplain Orville J. Nave, U. S. A. (D. G., March 22.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY

1ST CAVALRY—COLONEL ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave, one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles McK. Saltzman, 1st Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (D. M., March 9.)

2D CAVALRY—COLONEL HENRY E. NOYES.

1st Lieut. P. D. Lockridge, 2d U. S. Cav., will join his regiment. (W. D., March 18.)

Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d U. S. Cav., having been detailed as Adjutant of his regiment, will proceed to Cienfuegos, Cuba, and report to Col. Henry E. Noyes, commanding 2d Cav. (D. G., March 17.)

Troop G (Sibley's) and A (Lewis's), 2d U. S. Cav., are relieved from duty at Matanzas, and will proceed to Cardenas and take station. (D. Matanzas, March 11.)

1st Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 2d U. S. Cav., Alde, will proceed to the Estates of Central License to investigate the alleged disorder in that vicinity. (D. Matanzas, March 7.)

1st Lieut. T. H. Reeves and 2d Lieut. I. B. Christian, 2d U. S. Cav., are detailed for duty as additional members on the general court martial appointed by par. 2, S. O. 39, c. a., these Headquarters. (D. Matanzas, March 14.)

Capt. Charles B. Schofield, 2d U. S. Cav., is granted leave from March 7, 1899, to include March 17, 1899. (W. D., March 21.)

A. G. C. M. is appointed to meet in the camp of the 2d U. S. Cav., March 20, 1899. Details for the Court: Col. Henry E. Noyes, Capt. Frank U. Robinson, Capt. Daniel C. Pearson, Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, Capt. John H. Gardner, 1st Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Lieut. Cornelius C. Smith, and 1st Lieut. Harry G. Trout, 2d U. S. Cav., Judge Adv. (D. S. C., March 17.)

3D CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Promotions in band made as follows: Lance Corp. A. Guimond, Pvt. M. P. Lundgren and Chas. Lange, and Saddler Sergt. A. Appel, have been promoted to Sergeant.

Corps. C. E. Schwebel and L. W. Davis, 3d Cav., have been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Sergt. T. J. Murphy, C. has been appointed Commissary Sergeant, 3d Cav.; Sergt. J. Hayes, band, Principal Musician; Pvt. Karl Tetzl, Drum Major.

Corp. D. F. Murphy, G, 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Troop H, 3d U. S. Cav., is expected to arrive at Fort Myer, Va., from Augusta, Ga., the latter part of March.

Corp. John Cummings, A, 3d Cav., has been promoted to Sergeant.

5TH CAVALRY—COLONEL LOUIS H. CARPENTER.

Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav., is assigned to station at will proceed to the following named posts for the purpose of making the annual inspection: Forts Bayard, N. M.; Hachuca, Grant and San Carlos, Ariz.; Wingate, N. M.; and Logan, Idaho. (D. Colo., March 14.)

2d Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 5th U. S. Cav., will proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Pa., for duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. (W. D., March 21.)

2d Lieut. Casper H. Conrad, Jr., 5th U. S. Cav., will report to Maj. Jas. M. Lancaster, 4th U. S. Art., president of the Examining Board at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., March 23.)

6TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Maj. Eli L. Huggins, 6th Cav., is assigned to station at Fort Sill, Okla. (D. M., March 10.)

7TH CAVALRY—COLONEL EDWIN V. SUMNER.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 7th U. S. Cav., is extended ten days. (W. D., March 21.)

2d Lieut. Roy R. Harper, 7th Cav., will report to the Commanding General, 7th Army Corps, for duty with his troop. (D. Cuba, March 16.)

8TH CAVALRY—COLONEL JOHN M. BACON.

The following transfers in the 8th U. S. Cav. are made to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. George McK. Williamson, from Troop G to Troop F; 1st Lieut. Claude B. Sweeney, from Troop F to Troop G. (W. D., March 18.)

9TH CAVALRY—COLONEL THOMAS MCGREGOR.

Veterinary Surg. Alexander McDonald, 9th Cav., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz. (D. Colo., March 14.)

Leave, one month, is granted Maj. C. S. Incey, 9th Cav., Fort Du Chene, Utah. (D. Colo., March 14.)

1st Lieut. M. M. McNamee, 9th Cav., will return to Fort Wingate, N. M. (D. Colo., March 9.)

10TH CAVALRY—COLONEL SAMUEL M. WHITESIDE.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about March 25, 1899, is granted Capt. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th U. S. Cav. (W. D., March 17.)

Sick leave, two months, is granted Captain Thaddeus W. Jones, 10th U. S. Cav. (W. D., March 20.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COLONEL ROYAL T. FRANK.

Capt. John M. K. Davis, 1st Art., Acting Inspector General of the Department, will proceed to Charleston and Sullivan Islands, S. C., to Augustine, S. C., Francis Barracks, Miami, Key West Barracks, Tampa and Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Fort Morgan and Mobile, Ala.; Robinson's Barron, Miss.; Jackson Barracks and New Orleans, La.; Galveston and Fort Point, Tex.; Vicksburg and Fulton, Miss., and Montgomery, Ala., on inspection duty. (D. G., March 17.)

Lieut. Col. David H. Kinsie, 1st Art., is assigned to Sullivan Island, S. C., for station. (D. G., March 20.)

2D ARTILLERY—COLONEL A. C. M. PENNINGTON.

1st Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d U. S. Art., in addition to his present duties, is assigned to duty as Musterling Officer for the troops at Trinidad. (D. S. C., March 17.)

3D ARTILLERY—COLONEL J. B. RAWLES.

Maj. Edward Davis, A. A. G., U. S. V., (Capt., 3d U. S. Art.), is honorably discharged from the Volunteer Army. (W. D., March 16.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, 3d U. S. Art., is extended fifteen days. (W. D., March 21.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

2d Lieut. S. A. Kephart, 4th Art., is appointed Adjutant and Rec. Officer. (Fort Adams, March 20.)

The C. O. Fort Adams, will grant 1st Sergt. Charles Schmidt, Light Battery F, 4th Art., a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond the sea. (S. O. 66, D. E., March 22.)

2d Lieut. J. B. Mitchell, 4th Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Battery Point, Del., March 21.)

Corp. P. P. Clark, K, 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. A. E. Heurack, I, 4th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. William S. Guignard, 4th U. S. Art., will proceed to join Light Battery B of that regiment. (W. D., March 21.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL JOHN I. RODGERS.

2d Lieut. Edward H. Martin, 5th Art., is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Hancock, and will join his proper battery (A) at Fort Hamilton. (S. O. 65, D. E., March 21.)

Sergt. J. C. Winters, C, 5th Art., is detailed Exchange Steward. (Fort Hancock, March 16.)

Corp. J. F. Sinnott, C, 5th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. E. H. Martin, 5th Art. (Fort Hancock, March 18.)

1st Sergt. L. E. Merrill, I, 5th Art., has been appointed Electrician Sergeant.

2d Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, 5th Art., is appointed Q. M., Commissary and Post Treasurer. (Fort Hancock, March 22.)

1st Lieut. George W. Gatchell, 5th U. S. Art., is relieved from duty as Assistant Musterling Officer at New York, to take effect on the completion of the muster out of service of the 12th New York, and will join his battery. (W. D., March 21.)

Capt. Elbridge R. Hills, 5th U. S. Art., is relieved as Assistant Musterling Officer for New York, and will join his battery. (W. D., March 21.)

1st Lieut. Peyton C. March, 5th U. S. Art., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report to the Commanding General, Dept. of California, for assignment to duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands, where, upon arrival, he will report to Maj. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. V., for appointment and duty as Aide de Camp on his staff. (W. D., March 23.)

6TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

2d Lieut. G. R. Hancock, 6th Art., is temporarily attached to Battery N, for duty. (Fort McHenry, March 15.)

Sergts. T. H. Beckett and J. White, C, 6th Art., have gone from Fort Caswell to Fort McHenry for duty with Battery N.

1st Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 6th Art., will proceed to join his battery at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 64, D. E., March 18.)

Corp. Wallace Scott, L, 6th U. S. Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

2d Lieut. Gwynn R. Hancock, 6th U. S. Art., will report to Capt. Samuel W. Miller, 5th U. S. Inf., Recruiting Officer, Harrisburg, Pa., for temporary recruiting duty. (W. D., March 16.)

Leave for three days is granted 2d Lieut. W. M. Copp, 6th Art. (Washington Barracks, March 20.)

The retirement from active service, March 18, 1899, of Maj. Frank C. Gruen, 6th U. S. Art., upon his own application after over thirty years' service, is announced. (W. D., March 18.)

Leave for five days is granted Capt. W. B. Homer; for four days, Capt. C. B. Satterlee, 6th Art. (Fort Monroe, March 20.)

Leave for three days is granted Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th Art. (Fort Monroe, March 17.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. A. A. Starbird, 6th Art. (Fort McHenry, March 15.)

Corps. E. R. Hazard, F, Dowdall and G. F. McClaskey, E, 6th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. G. E. Sage, 6th Art. (Washington Barracks, March 21.)

1st Lieut. William C. Davis, 6th U. S. Art., is relieved as A. A. Q. M. at Baltimore, Md., and will join his regiment. (W. D., March 21.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COLONEL H. C. HASBROUCK.

Leave for fifteen days is granted 2d Lieut. S. C. Vestal, 7th Art. (S. O. 64, D. E., March 18.)

2d Lieut. Peter C. Hains, Jr., 7th Art., will proceed from Fort Adams, R. I., to Grover's Cliff, Mass., and report to the Commanding Officer for duty. (S. O. 64, D. E., March 18.)

Pvt. W. H. Taylor, Band, 7th Art., has been appointed Drum Major.

Capt. J. F. Wisner, 7th Art., will take charge of public property pertaining to Artillery School. (Fort Monroe, March 15.)

Capt. J. V. White, 7th Art., is detailed Ordnance and Signal Officer; 1st Lieut. W. J. Snow, Q. M. Rec. Officer; and 2d Lieut. Ralph P. Brower, Adjutant, Librarian and Treasurer. (Fort Slocum, March 15.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. A. B. Putnam, 7th Art. (Fort Slocum, March 17.)

2d Lieut. R. P. Brower, 7th Art., and a detail of two non-commissioned officers and eight privates from Fort Slocum, will proceed as guard to accompany stores on the transport Comal, sailing from Pier 19, East River, New York, March 25. (S. O. 66, D. E., March 22.)

Sergt. T. F. Donovan, K, 7th Art., will proceed to Fort Slocum as witness before G. C. M. (Fort Schuyler, March 21.)

2d Lieut. Henry L. Newbold, 7th U. S. Art., will report to Maj. Sumner H. Lincoln, 10th U. S. Inf., Recruiting Officer, Dayton, Ohio, for recruiting duty for the period of one month. (W. D., March 16.)

Corp. J. L. Eichel, G, 7th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corps. I. Foster and F. Walts, M, and T. H. Bains and J. H. McIntyre, E, 7th Art., have been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. Wallace Scott, L, 6th Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.

1ST INFANTRY—COLONEL EVAN MILES.

The C. O., post near Pinar del Rio, Cuba, will send one battalion, four companies of the 1st Inf. to Guanajay, Cuba, to take station at that place. (D. P. del R., March 7.)

Capt. Frank de L. Carrington, 1st U. S. Inf., will join his company. (W. D., March 20.)

1st Lieut. D. G. Berry, 1st Inf., will join his company at post near Guanajay, Cuba. (D. P. del R., March 10.)

Leave one month, on account of sickness, with permission to apply for an extension of two months and to leave the Division, is granted 2d Lieut. William K. McCue, 1st U. S. Inf. (D. P. del R., March 10.)

2D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN C. BATES.

Lieut. Col. Augustus W. Corlies, 2d U. S. Inf., is detailed on general recruiting service and will proceed to Denver, Colo., and establish a temporary recruiting station. (W. D., March 14.)

Sick leave, two months, is granted Capt. Frederick T. Van Liew, 2d U. S. Inf. (W. D., March 21.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL JOHN H. PAGE.

The sick leave granted Capt. William E. P. French, 3d U. S. Inf., is extended one month. (W. D., March 20.)

2d Lieut. George L. Byrroade, 3d U. S. Inf., will report before the Examining Board appointed to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., March 20.)

2d Lieut. George L. Byrroade, 3d U. S. Inf., now on sick leave is designated as A. A. Q. M., at Baltimore, Md. (W. D., March 21.)

4TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ROBERT H. HALL.

So much of par. 97, S. O. 60, March 14, 1899, W. D., as directs Maj. Theodore F. Forbes, 4th U. S. Inf., to report on expiration of his present leave to the Commanding General, Dept. of California, for assignment to duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands, is revoked, and he is transferred to the 5th U. S. Inf., to fill the vacancy. (W. D., March 20.)

5TH INFANTRY—COLONEL RICHARD COMBA.

1st Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, 5th U. S. Inf., is detailed in charge of general prisoners in Santiago Jail. (D. S., March 10.)

1st Lieut. H. A. Smith, 5th U. S. Inf., is detailed to inspect the records of the Volunteer regiments serving in this Department. (D. S., March 10.)

Leave, two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Matthias Crowley, 5th U. S. Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Ga. (W. D., March 21.)

6TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDGAR R. KELLOGG.

2d Lieut. Louis H. Gross, 6th U. S. Inf., having been examined by a Board of Officers and found physically disqualified for the duties of a 1st Lieutenant of Infantry by reason of disabilities incident to the service, his retirement as a 1st Lieutenant is announced, to date from March 2, 1899, the date he would have been promoted to that grade, by reason of seniority, if found qualified. (W. D., March 17.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWIN M. COATES.

Co. L, 7th Inf., is relieved from duty at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (D. L., March 13.)

8TH INFANTRY—COLONEL GEORGE M. RANDALL.

Capt. Colville P. Terrett, 8th U. S. Inf., on sick leave of absence at Cheyenne, Wyo., is detailed on general recruiting service at New Orleans, La. (W. D., March 21.)

9TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM H. POWELL.

Capt. Frank L. Dodds, 9th U. S. Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and report in person to the Commanding General, Department of California, for duty with troops en route to the Philippine Islands. (W. D., March 14.)

The following named officers are relieved from duty in Division of Cuba, and will proceed to San Francisco and join their regiment, which will embark for Manila March 23, 1899: Lieut. Hugh D. Wise, 9th Inf.; Lieut. Thomas W. Connell, 9th Inf. (D. Cuba, March 13.)

1st Lieut. J. M. Sigworth, 9th U. S. Inf., is appointed Commissary. 1st Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller is detailed to command general service detachment. (Madison Barracks, March 18.)

Sergt. D. B. McDewitt, 7th Inf., is detailed Provost Sergeant. (Madison Barracks, March 17.)

10TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD T. PEARSON.

One battalion (Duggan's), of the 10th U. S. Inf., is relieved from duty in the Department of Havana, and will take station at Cardenas, Cuba. (D. Cuba, March 4.)

Capt. Walter T. Duggan, 10th Inf., will proceed to Cardenas, Cuba, in advance of his battalion. (D. Cuba, March 15.)

The headquarters and two remaining battalions of the 10th U. S. Inf. are relieved from duty in the Department of Havana, and will proceed on transport Meade, to Matanzas, Cuba. (D. Cuba, March 16.)

11TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

So much of par. 1, G. O. S. c. a., D. P. R., as directs the transfer of a company of the 11th Inf. from Mayaguez, P. R., to Bayamon, P. R., is revoked, and this company will proceed to San Juan, P. R., and take station. (D. P. R., Feb. 28.)

13TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ALFRED T. SMITH.

The C. O., Fort Columbus, will cause Sergt. Hans J. Petersen, Co. I, 13th Inf., to appear before the Board of Officers appointed to meet in New York City, for examination for promotion to 2d Lieutenant. (S. O. 65, D. E., March 21.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Goss, 13th Inf., is detailed Summary Court Officer. (Fort Columbus, March 17.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf. (S. O. 66, D. E., March 22.)

Corp. Lee K. Davis, E, 13th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. Peter C. Harris, Q. M., and Munroe McFarland, Adj., 13th Inf., are relieved from duty as members, and Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Asst. Surg., and 1st Lieut. William R. Sample and Henry T. Ferguson, 13th Inf., are detailed members of the G. C. M. at Fort Porter. (S. O. 65, D. E., March 17.)

Sergt. Geo. Binns, E, 13th Inf., is detailed Clerk in Adjutant's Office. (Fort Niagara, March 18.)

2d Lieut. Harvey W. Miller, 13th Inf., is detailed as member, and 1st Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, 13th Inf., is relieved as member and detailed as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M. at Fort Porter, vice 1st Lieut. Hansford L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., relieved as Judge Advocate of said Court. (S. O. 66, D. E., March 22.)

Corp. G. N. Rose, C, 13th Inf., has been promoted to Sergeant.

Sergt. M. D. Williams, M, and Corp. A. C. Knowles, F, 13th Inf., have been appointed Battalion Sergeant Majors.

14TH INFANTRY—COLONEL THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

2d Lieut. Joseph F. Gohn, 14th U. S. Inf., will report to the C. O., Fort Columbus, for temporary duty as Commissary of the post and of Governors Island, relieving 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 21st Inf. (S. O. 65, D. E., March 21.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Henry G. Learnard, 14th Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (D. Col., March 9.)

15TH INFANTRY—COLONEL EDWARD MOALE.

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, A. A. G., U. S. V. (1st Lieut., 15th U. S. Inf.), will proceed to Rochester, N. Y., and relieve 2d Lieut. Sam F. Bottoms, 6th U. S. Art., from recruiting duty at that place, and Lieut. Bottoms will join his battery. (W. D., March 17.)

Maj. John B. Guthrie, 15th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, to inspect the records of the 12th New York and 160th Indiana Vol. Inf. (D. Cuba, March 13.)

Maj. John B. Guthrie, 15th U. S. Inf., will rejoin his station at Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, March 10.)

1st Lieut. John M. C. Palmer, 15th U. S. Inf., will proceed to join his regiment. (W. D., March 21.)

16TH INFANTRY—COLONEL CLARENCE M. BAILEY.

Capt. W. H. Johnston, 16th Inf., will proceed to the United States to join his regiment. (D. Cuba, March 13.)

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an interesting illustrated article in the Philadelphia
"Inquirer" of March 12, which, among other things,
says: "Since the Saratoga was transferred to the State
by the Navy Department ten years ago, when the school
was opened, she has sailed about 120,000 miles during
her different cruises. The calling ports include in the
summer and winter cruises Barbadoes, the Island of St.
Kitts, with a stop at Bassi Terri, a village of 4,000
people, noted for its extensive sugar plantations; St.

Thomas, Kingston, Azores, Ireland, England, Lisbon,
Portugal, Barcelona, Spain, Gibraltar and Funchal, Ma-
deira. It may readily be seen from the countries vi-
sited that the boys have a grand opportunity of seeing
the different types of West India and European peoples
and of studying their diversified characteristics. The
Saratoga is at present in command of Comdr. W. J.
Barnette, U. S. N., formerly of the auxiliary cruiser
Dorothea, with Lieut. Andrew T. Long, U. S. N., as
executive officer."

The fortification appropriation bill authorizes the Sec-
retary of War to devote a portion of the appropriation
for high power coast defence guns, at his discretion, to
the purchase of material for steel wire sea-coast guns. It
also provides for the transfer of the lighthouse at Ad-
miralty Head, Washington, to another site so that the
present site can be used for purposes of defence.

Under recent instructions by the British Admiralty
the first-class gunboat Sheldrake will carry out a series
of exhaustive experiments, under actual service con-
ditions, of the Babcock & Wilcox boilers, which have
been fitted on board that vessel. There are to be nine
runs, each of one thousand miles continuous steaming,
at various powers and at varying speeds, from twelve to
seventeen knots an hour. Much interest attaches to
these experiments and trials, for it is understood that
the system is under trial for adoption or rejection in all
of the smaller vessels of the British Navy.

Work on the 16-inch gun to be placed in the fortifica-
tions at New York harbor is progressing rapidly at
Watervliet Arsenal, but the Ordnance Department does
not look for its completion until some time in October.
The nickel steel ingot from which the main tube is con-
structed weighed 222,300 pounds. Its diameter was
seventy-four inches, and its length, including the sink-
head, was 199 inches. Its weight was reduced consider-
ably by succeeding operations, and the cost of the gun in
the primitive rude state reached \$70,000. When finished
the total cost will be nearly \$150,000. The muzzle
velocity will be 1,975 feet per second. The penetration
in steel at muzzle will be 33.8 inches at a distance of two
miles.

The detail of an expedition to proceed to Alaska for
the purpose of carrying on a complete and exhaustive
inquiry as to the exact situation of the reindeer industry
of that part of the world cannot fail of being fruitful
of good results. The Treasury Department has deter-
mined to get at all the facts and data on this interesting
subject, and for the purpose has secured the loan of the
U. S. S. Thetis. Manned and officered by the Revenue
Marine the Thetis will be prepared for service without
delay, and will rendezvous at Hakodate in the course
of the next three months, from which point the party
will proceed to carry out its instructions. At Hakodate
coal and stores can be procured in any reasonable quan-
tities, and the facilities for minor repairs are quite fair.
Cardiff and Japanese coals can be found in the market
at very reasonable prices. The exact detail has not yet
been determined on by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Five thousand tons of coal are being loaded at Newport
News for the Navy Department and will go through the
Suez Canal direct to Admiral Dewey. All the coal used
by the fleet under his command, as well as that sent to
Honolulu, is shipped chiefly from the Atlantic seaboard
principally from Baltimore or Newport News. Since the
close of the war 40,000 tons have been sent to Manila
on steamers and sailing vessels, the former proceeding
through the Suez Canal and the latter around the Cape
of Good Hope. The trip through the canal takes nearly
two months, while that around the Cape covers nearly
five months. All coal sent to Honolulu goes in sailing
ships around the Horn. It has been suggested that coal
might be taken from the Pacific coast, but tests made
two years ago by the Bureau of Equipment of coal mined
on the Slope shows that the variety is far inferior to that
coming from the East. Some little coal was purchased
in Australia and sent to Manila for the fleet, but little
compared to the vast quantities sent from this country.

For each of the battleships Illinois, Alabama and Wis-
consin, about 2,500 tons of armor will be required under
an estimate made by the Naval Ordnance Bureau. It
is not proposed to reduce the weight of armor on these
ships as compared to former battleships, but to make a
wider distribution of it. The weight of the armor alone
will be about 23 per cent. of the total displacement, and
it is claimed by Ordnance experts that fully as effective
protection will be afforded these ships as any of their
class heretofore built for the American Navy and that
the thickness of the casemate armor will be increased
to seven inches or an inch and a half thicker than that
on the Kearsarge type. While an 8-inch Krupp plate is
considered to afford protection equal to that of a 10-
inch Harvey plate, it is asserted by Naval Ordnance
experts that it would not be at all practicable to reduce
the thickness of the lighter armor plate, in the same
proportion, this now being on ships of the Alabama class
only 5½ inches. The usual course when ships are de-
signed is to allow a certain proportion of their weight
to armor. This proportion, it is said, might be consid-
ered unwise to change, and it would be better perhaps
to utilize the weight saved by the use of Krupp armor in-
stead of the Harvey in thickening the lighter casemate
plates and thus affording the broadside guns and those
that may be on the main and berth decks, complete pro-
tection from 6 and 8-inch projectiles at all ranges from
which engagements will probably take place.

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ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY.

We know of no one who does not cordially approve of the promotion which places George Dewey at the head of the Navy list as our only Admiral, though few would have selected him a year ago as the one to whom this honor was most likely to fall. He is an officer who has always done his duty, one who had made a creditable record for himself before the Spanish war brought him his opportunity; yet few who knew him had taken the full measure of his possibilities. He has never had the reputation of being a specially studious officer; indeed, his reputation has been rather that of a society man—not that the two are necessarily antagonistic.

Admiral Dewey has certainly never been a plodding student, seeking like the little busy bee to improve each shining hour. He has been exact, not to say finical, in matters of form. His hat was blocked every day, his trousers always had the proper crease, and he was seldom missing from the teas to which he was invited. He is an excellent musician; he loves to listen to and to tell a good story, and he has a due appreciation of his own humor, joining heartily in the laugh his jests excite. In short, he is an all around good fellow, as well as an accomplished officer. In his youth he played the piano and the violin, and sang a good song. He comes of a musical family, his brother playing the organ in a Vermont church. He is fond of the opera and the theatre, and his character shows the refinement coming from early training at home. He always sought the most select company, and knew the "best" people.

At the same time no officer was more exact than Dewey in the discharge of his duty, even when he did not take kindly to the orders he received, and he is even more exact in demanding the strict letter of the regulations from those under his command. It is told of him that on one occasion he sent for a young officer who had failed to salute him in due form when he went aboard ship, and gave him a lesson, which he never forgot, and for which he had the good sense to be properly grateful. On another occasion he called to account a staff officer who obeyed an order to appear in white trousers by wearing a pair of flannels which had just a tinge of yellow in them, though they were alleged to be white. Other stories of like tenor are told to illustrate Admiral Dewey's keen sensibility to what is proper.

The Admiral has a quick temper which has sometimes made trouble for him, as when he was summoned into a police court at Portsmouth, N. H., by a mechanic he had ordered off of his ship. It cost him a month's pay to settle this difficulty. The story told of his ordering his men to tumble over the side of his ship at Manila, a Filipino in a silk hat who made himself unpleasant in an interview with the flag officer is quite in character.

The most striking characteristic of the Admiral of the Navy, and the hero of Manila, is the keenness of his perceptions. There is a training of the mental faculties which consists in glancing hastily over the objects in a room and then trying to see how many of them you can name after turning away. Admiral Dewey would excel in such a contest. He will glance out of the corner of his eye at a stranger entering the room and be able to tell more of his personal appearance and characteristics than any one else.

It is this development of the perceptive faculties, in connection with his long experience in the practice of his difficult profession, that explains the Admiral's brilliant success. It is told of him that when a member of a board on torpedoes he saw so much more in the course of the experiments, and took in so much knowledge by a process of mental absorption, that he was able to make a better report on the subject than others who had been "boiling up" on torpedoes.

Another characteristic of Admiral Dewey is his hostility to long reports, and to letter writing. It will be observed that when he had his little difference with the German Admiral at Manila he did not write to him, but sent a message by his flag lieutenant, which was somewhat suggestive in its character. It is told of an astute politician that he would walk a hundred miles to talk to a man on a delicate matter rather than write a letter to

him. This is Dewey's quality, and it is one secret of his success in a situation the difficulties of which cannot be exaggerated.

The Admiral has certainly had a decided advantage in the complete independence resulting from his severance from immediate communication with headquarters, with 7,000 miles of ocean intervening and the nearest cable station several hundred miles away. Doubtless the Admiral was as appreciative of the advantages he derived from severing telegraphic connection with his own country, as well as with Spain, as Grant was of a similar gain he made when he cut loose from his base below Vicksburg. His biographers tell of the great satisfaction Grant experienced when he remembered that Stanton and Halleck could no longer bother him with their timid advice and orders. Vicksburg would never have been taken as it was by Grant if he had had his ear at the end of a telegraph wire connecting him with Washington, and it is not certain that if Dewey could have informed the Strategy Board of the condition of things at Manila he would have been allowed to take the enormous risks that he did take on his own initiative.

Both Vicksburg and Manila were won in defiance of the prudential maxim which demands that a line of retreat should be left open. Where would Grant have been if Pendleton had sallied forth in his rear, while Joe Johnson attacked him in front? Where would Dewey have been if defeated in his assault on Manila? He had no goal nearer than San Francisco, for Hawaii was not then American territory. Foreign ports were closed to him, and he would have been compelled to put to sea, if he could have gotten away at all with crippled ships and run the gauntlet of Spanish forts and torpedoes with a victorious enemy in his rear. Never did a bold sailor take greater chances, and never did he secure greater results as the reward of his daring. All the conditions were seemingly against Dewey, except his own invincible will, the skill, energy and devotion of the grand body of officers and men he commanded, and the splendid Yankee ships and guns they knew so well how to handle. Everything was staked on a cast of the die. He won by virtue of his own determined will and his complete mastery of the profession to which he had devoted his life. He showed once more that whatever place a Fabian policy may have in the plans of a military commander it has no place at sea.

It is right, then, that George Dewey, of Vermont, one of the most ununatious of our many States, should take his place at the head of the Navy as the legitimate successor of Farragut. If he has disappointed expectation it is only because he has shown himself capable of far more than those who knew him best expected of him. Those who will say, "I told you so," are numerous enough now, but how many are there among them who would have placed Dewey at the head of those of whom they expected great things during the Spanish war?

Dewey gained his war training under Farragut and Porter, and Farragut was trained in the school of 1812. Thus does naval experience and naval training perpetuate itself from generation to generation. Hereafter the recollection of what he did under Dewey at Manila, or under Sampson in Cuban waters, will be the inspiration of some youngster of to-day who is to blossom into the great naval hero of the hereafter.

WASHINGTON THE SOLDIER.

The Battles of Trenton and Princeton. By William S. Stryker, Adjutant General of New Jersey, etc. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; \$4.

Washington the Soldier. By Gen. Henry B. Carrington, LL. D., with illustrations, maps, etc. Lamson, Wolfe & Co.

Gen. Carrington's "Washington the Soldier" is a timely publication in these days when the organization of the Army is a question of immediate national concern. It shows the disheartening conditions that followed the Volunteer system with short enlistments, under which the cause of liberty staggered in its first years.

Gen. Carrington's book is a condensation of material contained in his larger "Battles of the American Revolution," Washington's own part in the struggle being separated from operations in which he did not bear the conspicuous rôle. The siege and capture of Boston, the losing campaign against New York, the brilliant operations resulting in the occupation of New Jersey, neutralizing Howe's central position in New York, and the abandonment of that field when the siege of Yorktown gave opportunity for a crowning stroke are the principal themes of the author. Gen. Carrington insists that Washington's conduct of these operations, and also the incessant attention he paid to the task of making the raw recruits into efficient soldiers, give convincing proof that he was a really great soldier. The clearness with which Washington discerned the political necessity of successful action after the defeat he had suffered at New York is another proof of his military capacity. It is the fashion to say that though the political consequences of Trenton and Princeton were great those actions were, in a military sense, only skirmishes. Whatever title may be given them they were sufficient to bring the campaign of the British to a disastrous end, and when their details are studied it cannot be denied that they were planned and executed with notable skill.

These were the most striking operations in which Washington had immediate command, and we are fortunate in obtaining from Gen. Stryker a minute discussion of these two actions. He tells us that when a boy he heard the story from old residents, and afterward in compiling the official register of New Jersey troops in the Revolutionary War and a little brochure on "Trenton One Hundred Years Ago," and occasional essays on these battles, he obtained much accurate infor-

mation of the field and the men who fought in it. The author examined the official records at Cassel, Germany, and had those at Marburg copied. Many of these documents are published in the appendix, and the whole of this interesting material has been examined minutely, and he gives the story of Washington's movements and the progress of the battles with great minuteness. We are able to locate the positions of even the lesser commands and the actions of individuals. The study of the Hessian archives and letters enables Gen. Stryker to give a very accurate picture of the British mercenaries whose use against the colonists was valuable to the patriots for the indignation it aroused. We are fortunate in possessing this new and minute study of these events that were the seed of all our subsequent successes.

In his preface Gen. Carrington insists that the quality of a General is not to be judged by his resources, but by his management of them and that by this rule Washington was a great captain. There has been a tendency to compare his conduct of affairs with the stirring campaigns of Napoleon, Frederick and Caesar, but our author points out that a truer comparison is to be found in our Civil War and in the French operations in 1870. General Carrington's book is valuable in showing that it is only military training that enables even such a people to bear the sustained strain of long war.

In one respect Gen. Stryker's narrative fails. He tells us that Washington stood on a mound or slight rise west of Trenton, while his lines routed the Hessians in the town, but we have not a word of the messages that went to him from the fighting line, or of the men who carried them. We have Washington forcing the passage of the Delaware under all the difficulties of a wintry night, but after he reaches the New Jersey shore there is not another word about him, except that he took his stand on that rising ground. The part he played in the battle after he had organized the scheme of attack is hardly alluded to. There can be no doubt that the clear sighted Commander understood perfectly well that another defeat, such as he had sustained on Long Island and above New York, would have been the death of liberty. All that America is to-day was staked on that bold, powerful and well conceived assault at Trenton, and we believe that he knew it then much better than we appreciate it now. But of Washington, the General in command at Trenton, we have hardly a glimpse. When such a painstaking historian as Gen. Stryker avoids the subject we may be sure there is nothing on record to inform us. Washington at Trenton will always be the shadowy and mysterious figure that has come down to us as the General who wrought great deeds with small means, the father of his country, in the sense that his conduct was not always known to his child, but was always wise and faithful.

ARMOR MAKING BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The easy grace with which the Senate limited the price of armor "of the best attainable quality" to \$300 per ton can be explained only by the fact that the new vessels proposed for the Navy are not designed yet, and it will take all summer to get the plans out. But they seem to have gone further than they intended, and by a clerical error limited the price of the armor for the vessels now building to \$300 a ton also. While the bill, with neat legislative irony, forbids the construction of the vessels, unless the armor is contracted for and a price is named for the armor which forbids contracts, we suppose the Department is bound to prepare the plans, since the opinion of armor makers cannot be known until it is asked. Mr. Boutelle told the Senate that the Cramps are paid \$575 per ton for the armor they are putting on Russian ships, and that the British Government has, within the last month, contracted for armor at £117 per ton. Under such circumstances it is not likely that the Senate price will prevail, especially as that body was not willing to authorize the Department to put up an armor plant of its own. In that refusal we think the Senate was wise. If Congress will get from Homestead and Bethlehem a list of the salaries paid their responsible men they will discover a very decided objection to bringing such a favored class into the Government service. And yet not one of these gentlemen has the least "pull," except what ability gives him. In the matter of salaries the managers of these important works would stand somewhere between the President and Adm. Dewey! We would be glad to see the armor factories deal with the Government on very favorable terms for a satisfactory feeling in Congress on that subject would tend to the increase of the Navy, but it is better for the Government to pay a high price than to make its own armor. The old practice of this Government to avoid entering into commercial rivalries was a good one, and should not be abandoned for the mere sake of saving money. The saving of \$400,000 yearly on 6,000 tons of armor would be a very poor recompense for the entrance of the Government into a field where private enterprise offers all it needs.

A Cincinnati paper prints a story to the effect that Capt. T. L. Huston of the Volunteer Engineers, who entered the service from Cincinnati, and who had been assigned to the duty of cleaning out the fortifications of Havana, discovered in the gun-room of the Cuartel de Fuerza a wooden box or hut, in which he found a gutta-percha tube containing one large copper wire and several smaller wires. He also found evidence of a keyboard having been torn away. Capt. Huston had confided his discovery to Mr. Warren J. Lynch, newly appointed general passenger agent of the "Big Four" Railroad, who was visiting Havana, and said he was about to trace the wires to prove his theory that the Maine was exploded from that point. The wreck of the vessel can be seen from this gun-room not more than a hundred yards distant. The room itself was in a part of the prison to which access was only allowed to a few officers.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.
Commandant U. S. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. Haywood.

G. O. 516. NAVY DEPT., MARCH 8, 1899.
The act of Congress entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," approved March 3, 1899, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all persons belonging to the Navy.

All officers are directed to report to the Department, through the Bureau of Navigation, any instances which come to their notice wherein the present act conflicts with existing law or regulations.

JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary.

(We omit the act, which was published in full in the Army and Navy Journal of March 4, 1899, page 638.)

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 17.—Capt. T. F. Jewell, order of Feb. 16, detaching him from command of Minneapolis, to home and wait orders, revoked. He is detached from command of the Minneapolis and to command the Lancaster.
Comdr. T. Perry, from command of the Lancaster and immediately to duty as Naval Secretary, Lighthouse Board.
Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, order of 7th, detaching as Inspector in charge of 2d Lighthouse District, and to command Concord, revoked. He is detached as Inspector, 2d Lighthouse District, March 31, to home and be ready to command Marblehead.

Comdr. S. M. Ackley, from duty as Naval Secretary, of Lighthouse Board, April 10, and to command the Concord, per steamer of April 20.

Acting Gunner George Ford, to the Amphitrite.
Gunner H. Campbell, from the Amphitrite and to Torpedo Station in connection with torpedo boats and other duty.

Naval Cadet V. A. Kimberly, from the Massachusetts and to the Vixen as Watch and Division Officer.

Gunner W. G. Moore, from Navy Yard, New York, and to Navy Yard, Washington, in connection with instruction of seamen gunners.

Gunner W. A. Cable, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, and to Navy Yard, New York.

Gunner O. Fries, from Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and to Newport News, in connection with Kentucky.

Naval Cadet J. A. Hand, from the Montgomery and to the Abarenda as Watch and Division Officer.

Naval Cadet F. T. Evans, from the Massachusetts and to the Sandoval.

Acting Gunner D. F. Diggins, to the Prairie, March 23.

Lieut. C. P. Rees, to Torpedo Station, March 31.

Naval Cadet W. P. Giles, sick leave is extended until May 15.

Acting Boatwain A. Ohmsen, from League Island and to Prairie, March 23.

MARCH 18.—Comdr. E. S. Houston, to Navy Yard, Washington, for temporary duty.

Naval Cadet Y. S. Williams, from the Massachusetts and to the Abarenda, March 23, as Watch and Division Officer.

Lieut. A. G. Winterhalter, order of March 14, detaching from Navy Yard, League Island, and to the Abarenda, March 30, is revoked.

Naval Cadet H. G. Sparrow, from the New Orleans and to Vixen as Watch and Division Officer.

Lieut. W. E. Safford, from the Scindia on arrival at Mare Island and to temporary duty on Brutus.

Civil Engr. L. M. Cox, to Navy Yard, New York, without delay.

Civil Engr. F. O. Maxson, from Navy Yard, Norfolk, March 25, and to Navy Yard, New York, March 28.

Surg. C. T. Hibbett, to the Glacier, April 6, and on arrival at Manila to the Baltimore.

Chief Engr. A. J. Klemet, retired, detached from duty assigned in order of June 24, 1898, to home.

Surg. C. G. Herndon, from the Richmond, March 23, to the Prairie.

Civil Engr. H. R. Stanford, from Navy Yard, Boston, March 21, to duty as superintendent of construction on new hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Civil Engr. F. Thompson, from Navy Yard, New York, March 22, and without delay to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

Civil Engr. A. C. Lewerenz, to Navy Yard, New York, without delay.

Civil Engr. E. P. Goodrich, to Navy Yard, New York, with out delay.

MARCH 20.—P. A. Engr. A. Mortis, from duty in connection with the Bancroft and to the Newark.

Chief Engr. H. S. Ross, from the Newark and to Continental Iron Works and works of M. T. Davidson.

Boatswain W. Manning, retired March 17, Section 1444, Rev. Stat., as Chief Boatswain.

Chief Engr. G. E. Burd, from the Continental Iron Works, Brooklyn, and to the Vermont, for engineering duty only.

Lieut. C. S. Stanworth, to Naval Station, Port Royal.

Gunner C. B. Babson, from the Brutus and to the Pensacola.

Maj. George Richards, U. S. M. C., Major and Assistant Paymaster, U. S. M. C.

MARCH 21.—Comdr. H. N. Manney, from Naval Home, Philadelphia, March 28, and to Navy Yard, New York, as Equipment Officer, March 29.

Comdr. J. M. Forsyth, to duty at Naval Home, March 29.

Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Rodgers, from the Indiana, to duty as Inspector of 6th Lighthouse District, Charleston, S. C.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moore, from the Navy Yard, Washington, and to duty as Executive Officer of the Indiana, per steamer of March 25.

Lieut. A. Mertz, to duty as Executive Officer of Glacier, April 6.

Lieut. E. H. Tillman, from the Naval Academy, March 30, and to the Chicago, March 31.

Lieut. W. Truxton, from the Chicago and to the Prairie.

Pay Dir. R. Parks, from duty at general storekeeper, Washington, April 8, to home, settle accounts and wait orders.

Pay Insp. L. A. Frailey, from Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, April 7, and to Navy Yard, Washington, as G. S. K., April 8.

Ensign L. S. Thompson, order of March 8, detaching him from Navy Yard, New York, March 29, and to Vixen, amended, so as to report for duty as Watch and Division Officer.

Naval Cadet W. C. Watts, from the Santee, at the Naval Academy, and to Vixen as Watch and Division Officer, March 27.

Boatswain J. McLaughlin, from command of the Tecumseh and immediately to command the Triton.

Paymaster's Clerk F. H. Ramsay, appointed on nomination of Asst. Paymaster W. T. Gray, for duty on board the Prairie.

Asst. Engr. D. M. Garrison, from the Iowa and to Nero.

MARCH 22.—Capt. G. W. Sumner, from Navy Yard, New York, April 1, to home and wait orders.

Capt. F. Wildes, from Navy Yard, New York, April 1 and to duty as Captain of that yard.

Comdr. T. Nelson, retired, six months' leave abroad from April 1.

Naval Constr. F. W. Hibbs, to additional duty at Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, from Navy Yard, Mare Island, April 20, and to Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Paymaster W. W. Barry, relieved of additional duty in charge of accounts of Independence and continue duty in charge of accounts, Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Paymaster E. B. Rogers, from the Monterey and to the Oregon.

P. A. Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds, from the Oregon to the Monterey.

P. A. Paymaster H. E. Jewett, to the Pensacola.

Paymaster L. C. Kerr, to the Independence.

Naval Cadet L. R. Sargent, granted sick leave until May 15, 1899.

Ensign E. P. Jessop, from the Brutus and to Rowan.

Asst. Surg. G. F. Freeman, from the Vermont and to Naval Hospital, Washington.

Paymaster's Clerk F. C. Adams, appointment revoked for duty at Navy Yard, Washington, when accounts are settled.

Paymaster's Clerk R. J. Little, appointed on nomination of P. A. Paymaster Z. W. Reynolds, detached from Oregon and ordered to the Monterey.

Paymaster's Clerk J. B. Horton, appointed on nomination of Paymaster E. B. Rogers, from the Monterey, to the Oregon.

Lieut. H. F. Nicholson, from the Farragut and to command Rowan.

Surg. C. T. Hibbett, order of 18th, for duty with Glacier on April 6 and to Baltimore on arrival at Asiatic Station, revoked. He will join the Baltimore, via steamer of April 12 from San Francisco.

Lieut. Comdr. S. Schroeder, order of 7th, detaching him from the Massachusetts, to home and wait orders, modified, so that when detached will proceed to Navy Yard, Washington.

Naval Cadet J. W. Graeme, from the Iowa to the Nero as Watch and Division Officer.

Naval Cadet O. G. Murdin, from the Iowa to the Brutus as Watch and Division Officer.

Naval Cadet A. J. Hepburn, from the Iowa to the Brutus as Watch and Division Officer.

Acting Gunner D. Hepburn, to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport.

Acting Gunner E. N. Fisher, to Naval Torpedo Station, Newport.

Naval Cadet L. A. Cotten, from the Chicago to the Glacier as Watch and Division Officer.

Naval Cadet J. W. Greenslade, from the Chicago and to the Glacier as Watch and Division Officer.

MARCH 23.—P. A. Engr. C. E. Rommel, from the Lancaster to the Rowan and other duty at once.

Asst. Boatwain H. E. Olsen, to the Abarenda.

Ensign W. Dunn and Passed Asst. Surg. J. F. Bransford, honorably discharged, March 23.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 17.—2d Lieut. B. F. Rittenhouse, appointed for service during the war, honorably mustered out of the service, March 16, 1899.

MARCH 18.—An Examining Board, to consist of Col. Jas. Forney, as president; Col. R. W. Huntington and Maj. Geo. C. Reid as members, and Capt. F. J. Moses as Recorder, ordered to convene at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., March 21, 1899.

MARCH 21.—1st Lieut. W. C. Dawson, ordered to report to the Judge Advocate General, U. S. N., for duty in that office.

Capt. C. S. Radford, A. Q. M., ordered to report to the Quartermaster, U. S. M. C., for instruction.

Lieut. Col. P. C. Pope, ordered from Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., to Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty as member of an Examining Board now in session.

MARCH 22.—An Examining Board, to consist of Maj. C. H. Lauchheimer as president; 1st Lieuts. H. L. Draper and B. H. Fuller as members, and Capt. T. S. Borden, as Recorder, ordered to convene at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., on the 23d inst.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, March 24.

NORTH ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Adm. W. T. Sampson, Commander-in-Chief.

BROOKLYN, Capt. F. A. Cook. Same as New York.

DETROIT, Comdr. J. H. Dayton. At Guantanamo. Address same as New York.

INDIANA, Capt. H. C. Taylor. At Calmanera. Address same as New York.

LEBANON, Comdr. W. Goodwin. At Calmanera. Address same as New York.

MARIETTA, Comdr. F. M. Symonds. At La Guayra, Ven. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Nicol Ludlow. New York Navy Yard.

MAXFLOWER, Navy Yard, New York.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. J. P. Merrell. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. W. Maynard. At San Juan. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

NEWARK, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. Left New York March 23. En route to Pacific Station. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. F. E. Chadwick. At Calmanera. Cruising, with the following itinerary: Arrive Guantanamo March 24, leave March 26; arrive Kingston March 27, leave March 31; arrive Cartagena April 2, leave April 5; arrive La Guayra April 8, leave April 11; arrive Trinidad April 13, leave April 16; arrive Barbadoes April 17, leave April 20; arrive St. Lucia April 21, leave April 25; arrive Martinique April 25, leave April 27; arrive San Juan April 29, leave May 1; arrive New York May 7. During the entire cruise mail should be addressed care of U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, putting on foreign postage and giving the name of the ship.

NEW ORLEANS, Comdr. E. Longnecker. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

TEXAS, Capt. C. D. Sigbee. At Calmanera. Address same as New York.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Adm. Henry L. Howison to Command.

CHICAGO (Flagship), Capt. F. H. Cooper. At Calmanera. Will proceed north to Hampton Roads and thence to South Atlantic Station. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. C. C. Todd. Left Para March 19 for Amazon River ports. En route to Montevideo, where she will arrive about May 11. Letters should be addressed care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Adm. Albert Kautz, Commanding.

Address vessels, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise indicated.

BADGER, Comdr. J. M. Miller. Left Valparaiso March 22 for Callao. En route to Pacific Station, via the Straits of Magellan. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA (Flagship), Capt. E. White. Arrived Apia, Samoa, March 6.

IOWA, Capt. S. W. Terry. At San Francisco. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEELING, Comdr. W. T. Burwell. Left Vancouver, B. C., March 3, for Honolulu. Ordered to Manila. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Admiral George Dewey, Commanding.

Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. N. J. K. Patch. Arrived Honolulu, Feb. 27. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BALTIMORE, Capt. N. M. Dyer. At Manila.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. E. D. Taussig. At Manila.

BOSTON, Capt. G. F. F. Wilde. At Hilo.

CALALA, Lieut. Benjamin Tappan. At Manila.

CARSTINE, Comdr. S. W. Very. Ordered to Manila via Suez Canal. Arrived Colombo. Address Manila.

CHARLESTON, Capt. W. H. Whiting. At Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. A. Walker. At Hilo. Comdr. S. M. Ackley to command, per steamer of April 20.

CULGOA, Comdr. J. W. Carlin. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. W. T. Swinburne. At Manila.

IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. D. W. Veeder. Comdr. W. H. Everett to command, per steamer of April 12. At Manila.

Address Manila, P. I.

MANILA, Comdr. F. Singer.

MONADNOCK, Capt. H. E. Nichols. Left Hong Kong for Manila March 22. Address Manila, P. I.

MONOCACY, Comdr. G. A. Bicknell. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Comdr. E. H. C. Leutae. At Manila.

NANSHAN (Collier), Lieut. W. B. Hodges. At Guam. Care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

OLYMPIA (Flagship), Capt. B. P. Lamberton.

OREGON, Capt. A. S. Barker. At Manila. Address there.

PETREL, Comdr. C. C. Cornwell. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. C. H. West. En route to Asiatic Station. Left Colombo March 19 for Singapore. The Prince-

ton is due at Manila March 29. Direct mail to Manila, via San Francisco.

SCINDIA (Collier), Comdr. W. L. Field. At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. C. S. Sperry. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I., care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Hong Kong, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

TORPEDO BOATS.

GWIN, Lieut. R. H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md.

TALBOT, Lieut. W. H. Shoemaker. Annapolis, Md.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. G. M. Book. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Albert Ross. En route to Trinidad on cruise with apprentices. Following is her itinerary: Arrive Trinidad March 20; arrive St. Thomas April 4; leave April 8; arrive San Juan April 10; leave April 17; arrive Santiago April 25, leave April 29; arrive Havana, May 8, leave May 15; arrive Key West May 16, leave May 23; arrive Hampton Roads June 7, leave June 14; arrive Plymouth, England, July 14, leave July 29; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 10, leave Gibraltar Aug. 17; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 24, leave Funchal Aug. 31; arrive New York Oct. 10. Address mail as follows: Until March 1, 1899, to U. S. Alliance, Newport, R. I. From March 1 to May 16, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York. From May 12 to May 24, to Key West, Fla. From May 25 to June 14, to Fort Monroe, Va. From June 14 to Oct. 10, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, New York. Mail matter sent to care of U. S. Despatch Agent requires only domestic postage.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. C. J. Barclay. At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. J. J. Hunter. At Kingston, Jamaica. Following is itinerary: Arrive at Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, Fla., April 6; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. John McGowan. Newport, R. I. ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices. At Laguayra, Ven. Itinerary: Arrive at Curacao, March 23; arrive at Havana, April 15; arrive at Port Royal, May 2; arrive Newport, June 1. Until April 15, 1899, address mail to U. S. T. S. Essex, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office Building, New York City, and prepay but 3 cents postage when sending mail via Despatch Agent. In sending mail in any other way, prepay 5 cents postage. After April 15, and until May 20, address Port Royal, S. C.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. A. B. H. Little. On a cruise with apprentices. At Kingston, Jamaica. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y.

The following is her itinerary: Arrive Tampa Bay, Fla., March 25; Key West, April 5; Gardiners Bay, N. Y., April 21.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE, Comdr. F. M. Wise. Boston, Mass. Address 523 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. W. H. Reeder. Address care Board of Education, New York City.

SARATOGA, Comdr. W. J. Barnette. On cruise. Itinerary: Leave Martinique, March 6; arrive St. Kitts, March 8; leave St. Kitts, March 13; arrive Santa Cruz, March 15; leave Santa Cruz, March 20; arrive St. Thomas, March 21; leave St. Thomas, March 28; arrive San Juan, March 29; leave San Juan, April 5; arrive Philadelphia, April 18. Address Schoolship Saratoga, care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

BUFFALO, Comdr. J. N. Hemphill. Left Manila March 23 for New York. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

DOLPHIN, Comdr. H. W. Lyon. En route to Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. F. F. Fletcher. At Calmanera, for surveying duty on coast of Cuba. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York, N. Y.

GLACIER, preparing for commission at New York. Comdr. C. H. Arnold ordered to command.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. C. F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

LANCASTER, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Port Royal, S. C. Address Port Royal, S. C.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. C. P. Perkins. At Erie, Pa.

PANTHER, Capt. A. S. Snow. At San Juan, Puerto Rico, as a station ship. Address care U. S. Despatch Agent, P. O. Building, New York City.

PEORIA, Lieut. J. L. Jayne. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Address care of U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

RESOLUTE, Comdr. J. G. Eaton. At Havana. Address Havana, Cuba.

SOLACE, Comdr. A. Dunlap. At Manila. Letters should be directed care Navy Department.

SUPPLY, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Kimball. At Havana. Address mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, New York City.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Wilson. At Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

YANKEE, Lieut. Comdr. G. L. Dyer. At Calmanera, Cuba, for survey work.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ABARENDA (Collier), Comdr. B. F. Tilley. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

ALVARADO, Lieut. E. A. Anderson in charge. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

BRITUS, Lieut. Comdr. V. L. Cottman. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

RALEIGH, Capt. J. B. Coghlan. Was at Ponta Delgada, Azores, March 23.

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The first Argentine cadet ship to start on a voyage around the world is the Sarmiento, which left Buenos Ayres, Jan. 18, 1899. She goes South and via west coast as far north as San Francisco, Cal., where she is due on May 16 next. She is due at Honolulu, June 14, 1899; Manila, Sept. 3, 1899, and New York, April 10, 1900.

Orders were issued by the Navy Department this week directing that the former Spanish gunboats Sandoval and Alvarado, now at the Washington Navy Yard, to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H. The trip will be made as soon as the weather permits of a safe voyage.

The U. S. transport Ingalls left New York March 20, bound south. Secretary of War Alger will make a trip on her to Cuba and Porto Rico. She has been specially fitted up.

The plans and specifications for the Training Station on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco harbor, having been finally adopted the construction of the station will be begun at once. Chief Engr. Rae, lately of the Iowa, has been detailed for the duty of inspection for the Navy Department, and will enter upon his duties at once. By reason of his experience at the Naval Academy it is believed that Chief Engr. Rae will be the best officer for this service at the command of the Navy Department.

Although the rank of Commodore has been abolished for the future, all line officers now on the retired list of the Navy with rank of Commodore retain that title. Captains in the new line, either retired voluntarily or if selected out, go on the retired list with the rank and title of Commodore. Chief Engineers who have been heretofore retired with the relative rank of Commodore become Commodores on the retired list.

Decrees from United States Courts in prize and bounty cases are being slowly received by the Navy Department. Those, however, that have been sent in are all now either before the Court of Claims, where the bounty cases are sent, or with the Auditor for the Navy Department to whom the prize cases are referred. Only those cases which were mentioned heretofore in the Journal have been finally settled and payments made.

Several members of the Navy Board on Construction, which is composed of nearly all of the Naval Bureau Chiefs, are advocating the revocation of a general order, No. 433, of Oct. 9, 1894, which gave to the Bureau of Construction increased authority and additional responsibility. This order in brief provided that no changes in ships shall be made until the propositions have been referred first to the Construction Bureau. The object of the order was to prevent any bureau from increasing or decreasing weights, especially without first consulting with the Construction Bureau upon which the responsibility of proper displacement and trim of war vessels rests. The order was suggested during Secretary Herbert's administration by the top heavy condition of two gunboats which, it was believed, had been overburdened with weights by other Bureaus without due consideration being given to the effect that would be produced upon the stability of the ships. Both these ships were so delicate at sea as to be unsafe, and it was found necessary to cut them in two at the New York Navy Yard and lengthen each by sixteen feet. The contention of those now favoring the rescinding of this order is that it tends to delay the building, repairs or equipment of ships, by constant reference practically of every detail carried on by one Bureau for the consideration of the Construction Bureau. The controversy promises to be protracted and will probably end in a reference of the subject to the Secretary for action, who has the sole power to modify, change or revoke the order.

Late reports from the Olympia continue to say that her condition is excellent, and so long as these reports are made it is not probable she will come home. Her long cruise in such excellent condition reflects credit upon her builders, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco.

The Japanese 30-knot destroyer Yugiri, or "Evening Mist," was successfully launched from the yard of Thornycroft & Co., complete with steam up, and the contractors expected to carry out the official trials of the vessel a few days later.

A despatch from Gibraltar March 18 says: As the U. S. S. Raleigh sailed from here for New York this afternoon, homeward bound from Manila in order to be put out of commission, she hoisted the Spanish ensign and fired a salute while passing the Spanish squadron, commanded by Adm. Camara, off Algeiras. The Spanish flagship Carlos Quinto thereupon hoisted the American ensign and returned the salute. The papers of Feb. 18 stated that the British Consul who now represents our interests at Corunna, reported that the American bark Eva Reed of Bath, Me., foundered at sea on Dec. 2, and her crew were picked up by the Spanish barkentine Gabriel and landed at Corunna. The American crew were on board the Gabriel twenty-six days, and were treated most kindly, and the Spanish captain (though hard pressed to do so), refused to accept any compensation whatever.

On Monday, March 13 a Board was ordered at Norfolk, Va., for the examination of officers for promotion. The Board met and organized, but there being no candidates to appear before it, it adjourned, to reconvene the following day. The first candidate to present himself was Commo. Norman H. Farquhar, who passed a very successful examination, and is now open to congratulations. Next we had Capt. McCalla, Comdr. Rockwell, Pigman, Converse, etc., all of whom passed successfully. The Board, consisting of Surg. Howard E. Ames, president; Surg. J. C. Byrnes, member, and P. A. Surg. J. A. Guthrie, member and recorder, is in continuous session, and probably will remain in session for more than a month, as there is a great deal of work before it. All officers of this and adjacent stations, who are subject to promotion under the provisions of the recently enacted law, come before this Board, also all officers attached to ships nearby appear before it. There are a score of pleasant families, and gaieties et als in the rule. The Misses Niles and the Misses McCalla and the Misses Smith, Ames, Farquhar, etc., are constantly giving entertainments of some sort.

The contract for the construction of a naval training station in San Francisco Harbor, at Yerba Buena, was awarded on March 20 to Campbell & Pettus, of San Francisco, whose bid was \$74,400.

The proposed schedule for the auxiliary cruiser Prairie in connection with the duty to which she has been assigned by the Navy Department for the purpose of taking the naval militia forces of the Atlantic and Gulf States on deep sea cruises of instruction and inspection the coming summer is as follows: New Orleans, April 10-18; Pensacola, April 24 to May 2, stopping on the cruise at Port Tampa on April 26, and returning there on May 4, after that landing the Pensacola Division on May 2. Key West, for coal until May 8. Savannah, May 11, thence to Charleston for South Carolina Militia, back to Savannah May 18, and Charleston May 20. Southport, May 22 to May 30, proceeding from there to off Wilmington, and picking up the Wilmington and other divisions, at that point, these divisions to be brought out by the Hornet, and afterwards landed on May 31. Norfolk, June 6-14. Baltimore, June 16-24.

District of Columbia, June 26 to July 4. Philadelphia, July 8 to 16. Jersey City, July 19 to 27. New York, July 28 to Aug. 5; Aug. 7 to Aug. 15, two details. New Haven, Aug. 16-24. Newport and Providence, Aug. 26 to Sept. 3, and Boston Sept. 6 to 14.

The Berlin "Vorwaerts" says that the Admiralty has issued an order saying that the Emperor is opposed to naval officers or men wearing moustaches only, and, in consequence they must either be clean shaven or grow full beards. This, the paper says, is a flattering imitation of the custom carried out in the British Navy.

The Bureau of Navigation is still at work on the never-ending task of re-arranging the lists of officers whose status has been changed by the operation of the Naval Personnel law.

A request has been made of the War Department by the Navy Department to transport a detachment of Marines from New York to Manila. The request has been granted and the Marines will be sent with the first troops going to Manila when transports are available.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 16.—1st Lieut. O. S. Willey, granted five days' leave.

1st Lieut. J. L. Sill, from the Perry to the Morrill.

1st Lieut. J. L. Sill, granted 25 days' leave.

1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, from the Grant to the Fessenden.

3d Lieut. C. W. Cairnes, from the McLane to the Perry.

MARCH 18.—Capt. R. M. Clark, to the Chandler.

1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, from the Chandler to the Rush.

1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, granted 30 days' leave.

2d Lieut. W. W. Joynes, granted 30 days' leave.

MARCH 20.—2d Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, granted 30 days' leave.

3d Lieut. C. B. Pengar, to the Galveston.

2d Asst. Engr. J. I. Bryan, granted an extension of leave for 30 days.

The resignation of Cadet R. L. Peterson, accepted, to take effect immediately.

MARCH 21.—1st Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth, from the Windom to the Morrill.

1st Lieut. F. H. Dimock, directed to report in person at the Department.

MARCH 22.—1st Lieut. W. Thompson, detached from the Rush, on relief, and ordered to the Perry.

2d Lieut. F. G. Dodge, from the Dexter to the Rush.

2d Asst. Engr. J. D. Newton, detached from the Hamilton and placed on waiting orders on account of sickness.

2d Lieut. H. G. Hamlet, granted 30 days' leave.

The U. S. steamer Hamilton assigned to the Savannah Station.

The U. S. steamer Colfax assigned to the Charleston Station, temporarily.

NEW NAVY PAY TABLE.

No pay table has been prepared by the Navy Department in accordance with the provisions of the new Personnel bill, but we publish one carefully prepared for us by an officer of the Navy.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF THE LINE, MEDICAL, AND PAY CORPS ON ACTIVE LIST.

GRADE.	Yearly Sea Pay					Yearly Shore Pay					Yearly Allowance for Quarters when not Provided.
	Yearly Pay of Grade.	After 5 Years' Service.	After 10 Years' Service.	After 15 Years' Service.	After 20 Years' Service.	After 5 Years' Service.	After 10 Years' Service.	After 15 Years' Service.	After 20 Years' Service.	After 25 Years' Service.	
Rear Admiral.....	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$6,375	\$6,375	\$6,375	\$6,375	\$6,375	\$864
Rear Admiral.....	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	5,500	4,675	4,675	4,675	4,675	4,675	720
Captain.....	3,500	3,850	4,200	4,500	4,500	3,272.50	3,570	3,825	3,825	3,825	720
Commander.....	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,900	4,000	2,805	3,060	3,315	3,400	3,400	576
Lieut. Commander..	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,250	3,500	2,337.50	2,650	2,762.50	2,975	2,975	576
Lieutenant.....	1,800	1,980	2,160	2,340	2,520	1,683	1,836	1,990	2,142	2,142	432
Lieutenant (J. G.)..	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	1,402.50	1,530	1,657.50	1,785	1,785	288
Ensign.....	1,400	1,540	1,680	1,820	1,960	1,300	1,428	1,547	1,666	1,666	288

The Roumanian left Santiago Thursday for New York to bring back to the United States the bodies of 554 soldiers who died in Cuba and 120 who died in Porto Rico. It is expected that the vessel will arrive in New York next Tuesday, and preparations have been made for the immediate transfer of the bodies to trains to be expressed to their final destination. Many of the bodies will be claimed by relatives who desire them buried near where the dead soldier came from. Those unclaimed will be shipped to Washington and interred in a beautiful plot of ground in the Arlington National Cemetery. The number to be brought back to the United States on this trip of the Roumanian is only about half the total number of dead, and as soon as possible the vessel will return to Santiago, and there take on board as many more as are already disinterred and ready for transportation.

The Attorney General holds that the four principal assistants of the Quartermaster General and the Quartermaster on the staff of Gen. Miles are mustered out of the Volunteer Service by the legislation of March 2, 1899. The men affected by this decision are Maj. Wm. S. Patten and Crosby P. Miller, now serving as Colonels, and Capt. M. C. Martin and F. G. Hodgson, now serving as Lieutenant Colonels in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington. No Quartermaster is at present on the staff of Gen. Miles. At the beginning of the war Lieut. Col. Charles F. Humphrey was made Colonel of Volunteers under the law. He did not, however, serve long in that capacity, but was sent to Santiago with Gen. Shafter's army, where he was later made a Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was on the list marked for muster out issued early this week, but the order, so far as it affects him, has been revoked, and he will continue to hold the Brigadier rank for the present.

The Navy Department finds itself in not a little quandary over the work to be done on the Raleigh as soon as she arrives in American waters. On the one hand it is felt that the ship is not of the class deemed fittest for peace service, and on the other it is apparent that if the ship is not to be repaired at once her disposition during the decision of the matter is not a little dubious. One of the Bureaus of the Department is anxious to have the repairs done at the Portsmouth, N. H., yard, but the Secretary of the Navy will not make a decision on the matter until it shall be found how extensive those repairs are to be. In the meantime the Raleigh will report at Newport News for orders. She is expected to arrive within the next ten days.

General Greeley, Chief of the Signal Service, has been informed of the organization in Manila of an additional Signal Service company, which was asked for by Gen. Otis some time ago and authorized by the Secretary of War. The organization was effected by the transfer of forty men from the other Signal Service companies and the enrollment of twenty Volunteers from the Volunteer regiments, so that each Signal Service company now in the Philippines consists of forty men from the Regular service and twenty Volunteers. General Greeley has also been informed that Sergts. Alfred T. Clifton and Mack K. Cunningham, of one of the Signal Service companies, have been promoted to Lieutenants of the new company.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN, Capt. H. D. Smith. En route to Philadelphia, Pa. Address care Department.
BEAR, Capt. F. Tuttle. Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal., repairing.
BOUTWELL, Lieut. D. J. Almsworth. Newbern, N. C.
CHASE, Capt. O. C. Hamlet. Mobile, Ala.
COLFAX, Capt. W. J. Herring. San Diego, Cal.
CORWIN, Capt. J. C. Mitchell. Savannah, Ga.
CHANDLER, Lieut. W. H. Cushing. Boston, Mass. Harbor duty.
CALUMET, Lieut. J. B. Butt. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
DALLAS, Lieut. H. M. Broadbent. Boston, Mass.
DEXTER, Capt. W. H. Hand. New Bedford, Mass.
FORWARD, Lieut. J. C. Moore. Baltimore, Md., repairing.
FESSENDEN, Capt. D. R. Hodgson. Detroit, Mich.
GALVESTON, Lieut. C. T. Brian. Galveston, Texas.
GOLDEN GATE, Lieut. A. Buhner. San Francisco, Cal. Harbor duty.
GRESHAM, Capt. T. D. Walker. New York, N. Y.
GRANT, Capt. J. A. Stamm. Port Townsend, Wash.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. J. W. Howison. Baltimore, Md. Harbor duty.
HAMILTON, Capt. W. D. Roath. Charleston, S. C.
HUDSON, Lieut. W. C. DeHart. New York, N. Y. Harbor duty.
MANNING, Capt. W. H. Roberts. Boston, Mass.
MORRILL, Capt. A. B. Davis. Milwaukee, Wis.
McLANE, Lieut. W. E. Reynolds. Port Tampa, Fla.
MANHATTAN, Lieut. G. E. McConnell. New York, N. Y. Anchorage duty.
McCULLOCH, Capt. W. C. Coulson. Mare Island Navy Yard, repairing.
ONONDAGA, Capt. D. A. Hall. Boston, Mass.
PERRY, Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Astoria, Ore.
RUSH, Lieut. F. W. Thompson. San Francisco, Cal.
REWARD, Lieut. A. P. R. Hanks. Mobile, Ala. Harbor duty.
SMITH, Lieut. E. C. Chaytor. New Orleans, La.
WINDOM, Capt. G. H. Gooding. Baltimore, Md.
WOODBURY, Capt. J. Dennett. Portland, Me.
WINONA, Capt. J. B. Moore. Mobile, Ala.
WASHINGTON, Lieut. O. S. Willey. Philadelphia, Pa. Harbor duty.

Col. Frank J. Hecker, of the Quartermaster's Department, who has been in charge of the transport system of the Army during the war, will be mustered out on April 1, when he returns to his home in Detroit. Col. Hecker was Secretary Alger's right hand man in the matter of railroad and steamship transportation and personally directed the disbursement of more money than any other subordinate official during the war. He contracted for the repatriation of all the Spanish troops in Cuba and his expenditures aggregated many millions of dollars.

Under the Personnel bill the first nine Admirals receive the rank and pay of a Major General in the Army. The last nine receive that of a Brigadier General.

The U. S. S. New York and Brooklyn arrived at Guantanamo, Cuba, March 20, where the Indiana, Texas, Marblehead, Yankton, Eagle, and Lebanon were already at anchor. The crews have been exercised in target practice and shore drills.

No information is vouchsafed by the War Department relative to the successor of Gen. Miller, commanding the troops in the vicinity of Iloilo, who retires in a few days. It was stated at the War Department this week that the selection of an officer to succeed Gen. Miller rests wholly with Gen. Otis.

Secretary Alger, in response to a request from prominent citizens of Atlanta, Ga., has determined to maintain a summer camp of troops in the vicinity of Atlanta. It is also the intention to have other summer camps in the South, the number of troops to be located at any one camp to be very small. No definite plan for the location of the camps has yet been prepared, but will be decided upon on the return of Secretary Alger from Cuba.

A cablegram received on March 23 at the Navy Department announced the arrival of the Badger at Valparaiso, and her immediate departure for Callao. She is on her way from New York to Manila, and will probably strike across the Pacific direct for Adm. Dewey's fleet. Another cablegram announced the departure of the Buffalo from Manila for New York by way of the Suez Canal. This vessel will regularly ply on that route, making two round trips per year at least, for the purpose of bringing home invalids and carrying supplies for the American fleet in the Philippines.

Quite a number of applications have been made to the War Department by the friends of officers and men in the different commands, asking that certain men be not sent to the Philippines. Gen. Corbin invariably answers in response to these requests that no man can be relieved of that duty if he is well and not needed for detached service elsewhere. The requests do not come from officers themselves, and there is no protest from them about going to duty in the far Pacific.

Several communications have been received by the War Department from Gen. Brooke at Havana regarding the Cuban Assembly, which have been forwarded to the President in the South. These include the resolutions adopted by the Assembly on Feb. 15, and are written on paper with the heading "Assembly of the Representatives of the Cuban Revolution." They are addressed to Gen. Brooke, "in virtue of your being the highest representative of the Government of the United States in the Island of Cuba." The first resolution announces the "Assembly's profound acknowledgment of the honors paid to the remains of Maj. Gen. Garcia." The other declares: "In the name of the liberating army and revolutionary party of Cuba" that it "shares in condolence with the Navy and Army of the United States, and the whole of the American people in their great national grief for the victims of Feb. 15, 1898," who lost their lives by the destruction of the Maine.

WHERE ARE THE SANTIAGO HEROES?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Can you tell me for the benefit of the 5th Army Corps what has become of "The Military Society of the Army of Santiago?" Has its Committee on Insignia gotten the Cuban fever, or is it only sleeping? There are several hundred officers who would like to hear from the secretary as to where we are at; for, truly, men in other corps cast doubts as to our very existence, and soon the available cannon will be absorbed by our rural Pan-filles.

CHARTER MEMBER.

REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

At the last muster of Picking Naval Garrison, No. 8, R. A. & N. U., Erie, Pa., Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Michigan, was elected an honorary member and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Picking Naval Garrison, No. 8, R. A. & N. U.

Erie Pa., March 14, 1899.

Whereas, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett, U. S. N., has always been the true friend of the men serving under his command, upright of purpose and faithful to duty, in the performance of which he has always considered with care the welfare of the enlisted men of the Navy serving under him, and for whose interest and comfort he chiefly labors to accomplish; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our remembrance and esteem Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Everett, U. S. N., is hereby elected an honorary member of this Garrison; and that a badge of our order and certificate of membership, together with a copy of these resolutions, be presented to him, and a copy furnished the press for publication.

Approved.

JAMES HUNTER, Comdr. Garrison, No. 8, R. A. & N. U.

Attest—Dennis Bing, Adjt.

Capt. Ralph Sterrett, Lieut. H. S. Pudenz, together with a number of other veterans of the U. S. Volunteers, were also mustered into active membership in the garrison. On March 28, the garrison will give a "smoker" to all veterans of the Spanish-American war who reside in the city and vicinity, with a view to gaining membership in the garrison from this class, to explain the aims and objects of the Army and Navy Union, and to hold a general jollification reunion of these veterans, and while we "smoke the pipe of peace" swap yarns of adventures and experiences ashore and aloft in camp and under the forecandle. All who were mustered into the United States service, Army or Navy and Marine Corps, and hold honorable discharge therefrom, are cordially invited to attend the veterans' "smoker" given by the garrison on the above date at Vaccabee Hall, and bring discharges in order that application for membership in the garrison can be made that night before the muster fee is raised, as it has been reduced to \$1 until April 1. The garrison will give a dime social April 11, when Neptune, who is now suffering with the "grippe," is expected to be on deck.

In connection with this statement we call attention to the fact that Congress, in the closing hours of the last session provided an honorarium for the Naval Volunteers who saw active service in the war with Spain by an item inserted in the Deficiency act, which has apparently escaped the attention of the men affected, judging from the fact that only a single claim under its provisions has thus far been filed. The clause, which appears under the heading "Naval Establishment" in the Deficiency Appropriation act, is as follows: "The officers and enlisted men comprising the temporary force of the Navy during the war with Spain who served creditably beyond the limits of the United States, and who have been or who may hereafter be discharged, shall be paid two months' extra pay, and all such officers and enlisted men of the Navy who have served within the limits of the United States and who have been or may hereafter be discharged shall be paid one month's extra pay."

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE PERSONNEL BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Some of our old naval officers may remember, in the sixties, that the "Engineer Corps" were on the same par with the recent addition created by this Personnel bill, which was passed so peremptorily at the end of the last Congress. What is referred to is the addition to the Navy of one hundred warrant machinists, who, after ten years receive commissions as commissioned machinists—in other words, commissioned engineers of the Navy. There is no reason why these commissioned machinists may not some time in the future get up another Personnel bill, bringing them to the same status of the engineers before the Personnel bill was passed; or, to go a little farther into the future, bring them to the qualifications of a line officer.

The bill has religiously ignored the warrant pharmacists existing by law in the Navy. It seems that all warrant officers are endowed with this privilege, namely, receiving a commission after ten years' service, except the warrant pharmacists. This evidently was a mistake, or, perhaps an oversight. When an attempt is made to change the entire workings of our Navy, every individual, not to speak of the individual corps, should be considered thoroughly before this change is made; but, in the haste of Congress to do something, as they thought, beneficial to the Navy, at the last moment, remembering the victories of Manila and Santiago, this "sincere body" has been almost guilty of precipitation—we could hardly say impulsiveness.

If the opinions of a few younger officers (maybe 10 per cent. or more) are to be considered by the American people, Congressional constituents ought to deem it a duty at the next session of Congress to revise this hasty measure, and legislation influenced toward that end.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

HARBOR OF ILOILO.

Transport Newport, Feb. 1, 1899.

A portion of the American Army met with a narrow escape on the night of Jan. 26. The danger which threatened it was not the rifle pits of the insurgents on the shore of the harbor, but the strong sea current of the bay. One of the officers of the 1st Iowa Regiment, Lieut. Anderson, with fourteen men as a crew, started in the afternoon for a trip around the harbor in one of the whaleboats of the Arizona, on which transport the Iowa regiment is quartered. When they attempted to return to their quarters aboard ship late in the afternoon they found they could make no headway against the strong tide that was sweeping down the harbor and out to sea, and drifted with it down to the mouth of the bay. Night coming, and they not returning, an alarm was raised, and it was decided to send one of the men-of-war in port to hunt up the missing boat, and word was sent to the Petrel ordering her to the rescue. As the fires of the Petrel were banked for the night, it

took some time to get up steam on her and get under way, and it was midnight before a start was made.

Steaming down the harbor the Petrel's searchlight was brought to bear in the direction of the current until the little boat was discovered down the harbor below Guanivias Island. The boat with its shipwrecked soldiers was then towed back to the Arizona. It was 2 o'clock in the morning before this was accomplished. The experience was an unpleasant one, and it is doubtful if there is any desire on the part of any of the actors to repeat it. However, it served to break the monotony of the life here. It is strange how much importance is attached to things of really slight interest by reason of the deadly dullness in this uneventful life. One day is like another in its monotonous routine and one meal like another in its lack of variety. The last feature would not be hard to stand were it associated with a life of stirring events, but the association of the two conditions is not pleasant.

Every now and then, though, there is a little break. Jan. 21 the commanders of the Army and Naval forces, Gen. Miller and Capt. Dyer, of the Baltimore, held a conference on shore with the leaders of the insurgent forces. It resulted, however, in nothing more than a social exchange of courtesies. They were wine and dined by the insurgents in a most hospitable manner, and the visit was one of great ceremony and formality. The next day the visit was returned by the insurgents, Capt. Dyer acting as host aboard the Baltimore. The latter ship, by the way, is soon to be relieved by the Boston.

There was one really dramatic occurrence last week. Two of the Spanish priests of the town, finding their position some time since untenable, had hidden themselves in the outskirts. Fearing that they could not longer elude capture they sought the protection of an American steamer in port about to sail for Manila. A demand for them was made by the insurgents, a party going aboard the steamer to secure the surrender of the unhappy padres. Their demands were not acceded to; on the contrary, they were assured that the protection of the American flag could be relied upon. To emphasize matters, the guns of the Baltimore were brought to bear in the proper direction, and the insurgents were sent ashore in the line of the guns. The next day the little steamer sailed with the priests on board, the Petrel accompanying her to the mouth of the harbor to see that there was no interference from the shore.

The St. Paul and a small Spanish steamer, the Castellano, arrived Jan. 23 with cargoes, about which there was much discussion. These consisted of a large number of men who had served in the Spanish Army and coming from the islands around here. They were sent here from Manila to be landed, and left to return to their homes. The authorities on shore declined receiving these soldiers, averring that they could not feed them, transport them to their homes, nor protect them from the people against whose interests they had been fighting. So the next day the transport St. Paul departed with the Castellano behind, and made the trip to San Buango, where the homes of many of these men are. From there she went through the islands, depositing her living freight at the places to which they were billed.

The transport Pennsylvania left for Manila Jan. 27 with the 1st Regiment, Iowa, on board, they having been transferred from the Arizona. They had had hard luck certainly, as they came almost directly here from San Francisco, and have not set foot ashore since their arrival. In fact this move from one transport to another is the first change of any sort that they have made.

Around here on the Newport the daily routine of life goes on apace. The health of the ship remains most excellent, despite the lack of exercise and the tinned ration. The transport is well adapted to her present use. New Yorkers will remember her as one of the Columbian Line of steamers, running from New York to Colon. Being built for this purpose, she is most admirably fitted for a tropical climate. The two countries, the U. S. of Colombia and Manila, are much the same in climatic conditions. The Newport having been originally planned with a view to comfort in a hot weather country, is fitted with everything to conduce to comfort. Her ventilating apparatus is of the most approved style, sending a constant current of fresh air through the ship. Her staterooms are arranged to secure thorough ventilation. The partitions do not reach the ceiling, which allows the air to pass over and through from one side of the ship to the other. The refrigerating plant is excellent, so that ice is a possibility realized. Then there is good deck room, allowing opportunity for exercise. Gen. Miller as a commanding officer is to be commended, doing all that is possible for the comfort of his men, and in every way realizing the high standard of the service.

INJUSTICE IN PERSONNEL BILL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Amidst the general rejoicing over the passage by Congress of the Naval Personnel bill, by friends of the Naval service and of those officers directly benefited by its provisions through increased rank and emoluments, it is but just and proper to consider the flagrant injustice, amounting to severe punishment, wrought by a clause in Section 13 of the bill, upon a considerable number of meritorious officers. These are the officers now on the retired list of the Navy, through the operation of existing law, whether it be on account of the age limit, or from disabilities incurred through causes incident to service rendered their country in the past. Truly they are an honorable body of men, and as such are deserving of generous treatment during their later years in life. The closing passage of Section 13 referred to is as follows: "And provided further that nothing in this act shall operate to increase or reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy."

The underlying principle for pay of commissioned officers of the line, Medical and Pay Corps of the Navy, as asserted in Section 13 of the bill, is to equalize it with that of officers of the Army with whom they hold corresponding rank. All commissioned officers on the Naval list, whether active or retired, are to be included in its benefits except those "now" on the retired list. Note this exception well to show the manifestly unjust discrimination. A bonus is offered to those officers who hereafter "voluntarily retire," or who are "selected out" by a board for retirement, in the shape of promotion with increased pay, in order to make vacancies and facilitate promotion in the active list. By this system the strange anomaly will soon exist of officers of similar rank on the retired list, before and after the passage of the bill, receiving a great difference of pay, while both are equally meritorious or deserving. This to the disparagement of those "now" on the retired list. Why are they to be thus disgraced and punished? Past legislation governing the pay of retired officers of the Navy has involved disgrace in certain cases with loss of pay. No such reason can be assigned in this case, but the layman cannot always distinguish the difference. Why should any retired naval officer receive less pay than a retired officer in the Army or Marine Corps, with whom he holds corresponding rank, unless it were for punishment? It is

earnestly to be hoped that the next Congress will rectify this glaring imperfection and that even-handed justice will be extended to all officers "now" or "hereafter" on the retired list of the Navy.

JUSTICE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A useful little volume published at the price of two English shillings is "Maneuver Orders; Notes on Writing orders at Field Days, Staff Rides, War Games and Examinations," by Maj. F. Trench, R. A., late D. A. A. G., R. A., in Ireland. Published by Wm. Clowes & Sons, Ltd., London.

D. Appleton & Co. publish another of James Barnes' admirable sea stories. The title of this one is "The Hero of Erie" (Oliver Hazard Perry). Mr. Barnes is the son of an ex-Navy officer, John S. Barnes, and comes naturally by his love of the sea and sea adventures. He understands the art of presenting the striking features of a hero's life in the most effective way, and his books are always interesting and stimulating to the ambition of the young, for whom they are especially intended. The illustrations of naval scenes in the volume are excellent reproductions of old engravings belonging to the collection of Charles T. Harbeck. Another story of sea adventure published by the Appletons is "The Cruise of the Cachalot, Round the World After Sperm Whales," by Frank T. Ballen, First Mate. This is a story of exciting adventures in search of Cachalots or sperm whales, told by an author who was himself an active participant in whaling twenty-two years ago. The volume is illustrated and has by way of introduction a letter from Rudyard Kipling, who expresses the opinion that no "book before has so completely covered the whole business of whale fishing, and at the same time given such real and new sea pictures."

The story of liberty and progress in Latin America is told by Ezekiah Butterworth, in a volume published by Doubleday & McClure Co., entitled "South America; a Popular Illustrated History of the Struggle for Liberty in the Andean Republic and Cuba." It is one of the possibilities of the immediate future that we may come into closer relations with our neighbors at the South, and every North American should seek to inform himself as to the history and character of the inhabitants of the numerous States into which Central and South America are divided.

"What Will Our Country Say of Us?" (a reverie of the Army of Santiago), is a song of which both words and melody are written by Companion C. H. Barney, of the New York Commandery, M. O. L. U. S. The music has a martial ring, effective for male voices and every one will agree with the burden of the song, which is "Then All America Will Say 'Twas Well, 'Twas Nobly Done.'" Gen. Barney dedicates the song to the "Officers and men of the 5th Army Corps, United States Forces in Cuba, 1898."

In his volume, "Fighting for Humanity; or, Camp and Quarterdeck," Gen. Oliver Otis Howard, U. S. A., tells the story of his religious experiences with the Army and Navy during the Spanish war. We are inclined to think that the General's military observations would have been much more interesting and valuable for he is a trained and competent observer. He does give us here and there his opinions and when he does his book grows so interesting that we regret that he had not omitted some parts of it to make room for matter more in keeping with its author's reputation as a soldier. The religious experiences of "a soldier of German accent" and others like him mentioned in this volume are not of profound theological importance, and they certainly have no other value. Perhaps, however, this will better please the audience Gen. Howard seeks than what we should have recommended. There is much of interest in the book as it is, and it contains stories of personal experience worth preserving as giving some of the local coloring of the war. According to one of these stories it appears that when Gen. Miles was in the harbor of Guantanamo on the Yale, the transport Yucatan was sent to him from Santiago with despatches, and her Captain was instructed by the General to anchor in his vicinity. The Captain had hardly done so when the naval quarantine officer steamed up and belabored him for violating the regulations. "Why are you here, sir?" Answer—"By order of General Miles." With a rough expression of contempt for Miles' authority, the Yucatan was ordered off. The Captain naturally hesitated as to what to do. Seeing the hesitation, the naval officer shouted: "If you don't go at once I will fire on you." This is hardly the treatment we should expect that an officer who respects his own service would show to the ranking officer of a sister service, but Gen. Howard is authority for the story.

We have received from Capt. John Borden, Jr., Battery A, 1st Regt., Heavy Art., Massachusetts Volunteers, Military Instructor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, a copy of his Drill Manual for Non-Commissioned Officers, which is a valuable and instructive work. The manual has just exhausted its 14th thousand and is the only recognized elementary authority on infantry drill. It is endorsed and used throughout the National Guard of every State in the Union, and also has a large clientele among military colleges and schools, which is constantly growing. Capt. Borden is about to issue a new edition of 3,000 copies. The price of the book is 25 cents.

Under the title of "Lest We Forget," E. Herrick & Co., 70 Fifth avenue, publish a volume of war sketches consisting of reproductions of drawings by W. Granville Smith, C. H. Johnson, A. De Thulstrup and other leading American artists, with reproductions of our famous vessels at rest and in action. All of these plates are richly printed in colors, on heavy paper, and handsomely bound, with an effective design on the cover in crimson and gold. The book is a large oblong folio, 21x16 inches, and is enclosed in an ornamental pasteboard box. The titles of the sixteen full-page illustrations are as follows: "A Prisoner of War," "The North Atlantic Squadron," "How the Battleship Indiana Looks in Action," "The Daughter of the Regiment," "Night at Hampton Roads," "In Fighting Trim," "Shafter, Miles and Wheeler Returning from a Conference," "Shelling a Harbor to Clear Out Submarine Mines," "Capron's Battery in Action," "Battle of Manila," "For Love or War," "First Attack by Adml. Sampson on San Juan, Porto Rico," "A Torpedo Boat Destroyer in Action," "Destruction of Cervera Fleet," "Bringing Up the Artillery," "The Bicycle in War."

G. W. Dillingham Company will issue at once Edward Marshall's "The Story of the Rough Riders." Illustrated with many engravings from photographs taken on the field and with numerous artistic drawings by R. F. Outcault. The book is devoted entirely to the Rough Riders. Its author fought and bled and nearly died with the regiment he writes about. He went to Cuba as the war correspondent of The New York Journal. He was hit by a Mauser bullet while at the extreme front of the firing line. His spine was shattered.

WAKE ISLAND.

Comdr. Taussig describes, in a report to the Navy Department, the conditions under which he hoisted the flag over Wake Island Jan. 17, and took possession of it in the name of the United States. The report is dated two months ago when he was at sea. Comdr. Taussig says he approached the island with the navigator at the mast-head, steaming slowly along the southern and eastern sides to discover signs of habitation, and looking in vain for an anchorage. He did not circumnavigate the island, but, seeing that the outlet on the north was barred not only by a wall of coral, but also by a sand-spit, he returned to the lee of the island. A landing was made at 1 o'clock on the 17th.

Besides some pieces of wreckage, no signs of human occupation were visible. When the flagstaff was in place the sailors were formed in two ranks, facing seaward, and, having called all to witness that the island was not in the possession of any other nation, Comdr. Taussig ordered the American flag to be raised by Ensign Wetengel. Upon reaching the truck the flag was saluted by twenty-one guns from the Bennington. After the salute the flag was nailed to the masthead with batons, and a brass plate with the following inscription was screwed to the base of the flagstaff:

"United States of America. William McKinley, President; John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy; Comdr. Edward D. Taussig, U. S. Navy, commanding the U. S. S. Bennington, this 17th day of January, 1899, took possession of the atoll known as Wake Island for the United States of America." Comdr. Taussig says: "Had I found an anchorage, I would have remained in this vicinity for two or three days to reconnoiter more thoroughly the island and to take astronomical and magnetic observations; but, having carried out the orders of the Department, in regard to the island, and, deeming it necessary to save as much coal as possible, I took my departure at 5:35 p. m. for Guam."

OUR PACIFIC POSSESSIONS.

Capt. H. C. Taylor calls attention in his article on "The Future of Our Navy" in the March "Forum" to the fact that the shortest distance between San Francisco and Manila lies well to the north; also that the shortest distance between these points is along a line which passes much nearer to Japan and Bering Sea than it does to the Hawaiian Islands. Strategy and commerce must take account of this, and when the fact is fully recognized, we shall for the first time realize how valuable to the future of our Navy, both in peace and war, is our possession of the Aleutian chain of islands.

The most westerly of the Aleutian Islands is about the same distance from the Philippines as from San Francisco, and as near to both places as San Francisco is to New York, something over 3,000 miles. Honolulu is a little over 4,000 miles from the Philippines and 2,500 miles from the Aleutians. American territory at its nearest point is within 2,500 miles of Japan. The possession of the Philippines certainly gives increased value to our northwestern Pacific possessions and we hope that the next Congress will be more appreciative of the importance and necessities of our Alaskan possessions. We need a new set of men in the halls of Congress; men who are educated to an appreciation of our enormous possibilities and the means of developing them. How are we to get such men? Perhaps our returning Volunteers from the Philippines will furnish them. By all accounts they are an exceptional body of young men, stalwart, vigorous, self-respecting. That they should display some of the weaknesses and indiscretions of youth was to be expected. We are told that during the first ten days after landing at Manila these young men seemed to realize the responsibility that rested upon them to maintain the reputation of their country, and no self-restraint could be more complete than theirs was. Then the exuberance of youth asserted itself and discipline relaxed somewhat. On the whole the conduct of our Volunteers abroad is described as presenting to foreigners what is to them a display of discipline which they have not conceived possible to troops under training for so short a time. Many of these young men will no doubt continue in the service under the recent act of Congress, and they and the men of the Regular Army should have some form of healthy relaxation provided for them, if it has not been done already.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., March 21, 1899.

An informal hop was given by the bachelor officers of the post last Friday evening.

Saturday was an unusually eventful day, and despite the storm the attendance at the various entertainments was very large. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Cavalry detachment, under Sergt. Koch, gave an exhibition drill of "rough riding," in which the same evolutions were performed as those witnessed in Madison Square Garden. The U. S. M. A. Band furnished music during the exhibition. West Point may be justly proud of her representatives at the tournament.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday a small but very successful Cadet german was held, led by Cadet Jackson.

The event of the day was the fifth annual indoor competition held in the gymnasium in the evening under the auspices of the Army Officers' Athletic Association. The Cadet Committee on Athletics are George Perkins, '00; Frank Keller, '01; A. F. Casad, '02.

Officers of the competition: Referee, Lieut. R. P. Davis; judges of machine events, Lieut. G. H. Cameron, Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, Lieut. E. P. Jervey, Jr.; judges of field events, Captain Charles P. Echols, Lieut. William Lassiter, Lieut. W. R. Smith, Lieut. H. S. Hawkins, Jr., Lieut. Arthur Thayer, Lieut. J. T. Crabbs, Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, Lieut. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., Starter, Mr. Herbert Shipman. Timekeepers, Capt. R. L. Howze, Lieut. G. F. Landers. Measurers, Cadets G. B. Pillsbury, 1900, and S. B. Hamilton, 1900. Scorer, Cadet E. G. Davis, 1900. Announcer, Cadet J. A. Baer, 1900. Many previous records were broken on Saturday evening. The "plebs" astonished the audience in the tug of war by pulling both the 1900 team and the yearlings—1900 in 15 seconds and 1901 in 9 seconds. They had a strong team and pulled well. By classes 1901 was first, with 87 points; 1900 second, with 50 points, and 1902 third, with 16 points. Last year points were scored as follows: 1899, 50; 1900, 48; 1901, 45; 1898, 10. The great gain will be seen at a glance. The competition was considered the most successful yet held.

The order of events and the results were as follows: Standing high jump—Won by Nelly, 1901, 4 ft. 11½ in.; Johnston, 1901; Watson, 1900, tie, 4 ft. 10 in. Record—Abbot, '97, 4 ft. 11½ in. Putting shot—Won by Ennis, 1901, 36 ft. 7 in.; Peck, '01, second; Nelly, '01, third. Record—Scales, 39 ft. 3 in. Pole climbing—Doyle, F. C., '00, first; Lahn, '01, second; Keller, F., '01, third. Time, 5:45 seconds. Record—Kromer, '90, 5:45 seconds. Fence vault, First Class—First, Nelly, '01, 6 ft. 10½ in.;

second, Beck, '01; third, Frankenberger, '02. Second Class—First, Perkins, '00; second, Casad, '02; third, Browne, B. F., '01. Record—Beck, '01, 6 ft. 10 in.; Perkins, '00, 6 ft. 6 in. Second Class. Broad jump—Won by Nelly, '01, 10 ft. 4½ in.; Johnston, '01; Abbot, '02, tied for second place. Record—Johnston, '01, 10 ft. 3½ in. Running high jump—Morris, '00, first, 5 ft. 8½ in.; Lahn, '01, first; Brown, '01, second. Morris and Lahn tied. Record—Munton, '98, 5 ft. 9 in. First heat, 20-yard dash—Won by Morgan, '02. Final cable bout—Brown, L., '01, vs. Stevenson, '02—Won by Brown; L. Contestants in preliminary bouts: Bettison, '01; Brown, L., '01; Goodspeed, '02; Guthrie, '01; Morris, '00; Robinson, '00; Stevenson, '02; Brown, L., first; Stevenson, second; Morris, third. Horizontal bar—Perkins, '00, first; Mueller, A. H., '01, second; Dent, '01, third. First heat tug of war—Second Class vs. Fourth Class—Won by 1902—1900: Morris—Youngberg, Hopkins—Mumma. Rockwell—Dixon, Martin—Jackson, Comly, Captain. 1902: Bayers—Phillips, Tyler—Goodspeed, Aleshire—Munroe, Frankenberger—Mahaffy, Shannon, Captain. Second heat 20-yard dash—Won by Perkins, '00. Time, 2:00 3-5. Final foil bout—Naylor, '01, vs. Brown, L., '01. Won by Brown, L. Side horse—First Perkins, '00; second, Beck, '01; third, Hodges, '02. Rope climbing—First, Lahn, '01; Keller, F., 1901; Doyle, F. C., 1900, tied for second place. Long horse—Beck, '01, first; Perkins, '00, second; Mumma, '00, third. Flying Rings—First, Perkins, '00; second, Mueller, '01; third, Lahn, '01. Final heat 20-yard dash—First, Perkins, 1900, 2:35 seconds; second, Morgan, 1902. Parallel bars—Perkins, '00, first; Mueller, A. H., '01, second; Poole, F., '01, third. Potato race—Burnett, '01, first; Keller, T. F., '02, second; Doyle, F. C., 1900, third. Presentation of prizes, Prof. W. P. Edgerton, president R. O. A. A. Final heat tug of war—Third Class vs. Winners of First Heat (1902)—Won by 1902. 1901: Ennis—Wilson, A.; Brown, L.—Sterling; Guthrie—Bettison; Peck—Nelly; Smith, W. D., Captain. 1902: Bayers—Phillips; Tyler—Goodspeed; Aleshire—Munroe; Frankenberger—Mahaffy; Shannon, Captain. Time, 9 seconds. All-around gymnast, Perkins, 1900. All-around athlete, Nelly, 1901.

Among distinguished visitors recently at the post have been Azex Bey, of the Turkish Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to the Sultan, Military Attaché of the Turkish Legation, and his interpreter, guests of Col. and Mrs. Mills.

Col. and Mrs. Mills attended the funeral of Mrs. Hamilton Fish at Garrison on Saturday.

Cadet Rich, of the Fourth Class, has been found physically disqualified, and Cadets Murphy and Evans, of the Third Class, and Rudolph, of the Fourth Class, have been found mentally disqualified as the result of recent examinations.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PORTO RICO.

San Juan, March 6, 1899.

It is very hard to straighten out promotions, etc., now, and I suppose it will be fully a year before matters are settled. The failure of the Senate to act on the Hull bill will simply postpone the inevitable and meantime interfere seriously with discipline. There will not be officers enough for the various details. As it is now, most offices have more to do than they ever should have, especially at foreign stations. There are always some officers in every regiment who can serve their country long and faithfully, with short periodical visits to their regiment to see if it still exists, but whose main purpose is to evade disagreeable duties and avoid bad stations, taking a six months' sick leave for a bad cold if necessary to accomplish their object and never recognizing the existence of the word "conscience." Every regiment has one or two such officers at least.

There has been so much politics injected into the Army that discipline even among Regular troops is hard to maintain. I have never known a similar condition before to exist. We can only hope that a reorganization bill will be introduced early next session of Congress, and passed inside of the current year. The present makeshift will never do. I suppose the Volunteers had something to do with Mr. Cockrell's opposition, though I don't know. No native troops should be enlisted for a year or two in the islands, this is an example; the natives cannot be trusted yet. The Porto Ricans are not yet able to govern themselves, and won't be for a year or two. They must be Americanized, free schools must be established, and they must be compelled to learn English. There is a party on the island headed by Mr. Luis Munoz Rivera, opposed to Americanizing the island and opposed to progress. Of course the more educated the people are, the less ignorant they are, and the less easy for Mr. Munoz Rivera to handle; for he wants to be dictator of the island.

This island is probably the healthiest station there is among our new possessions, and this town is said to be the healthiest on the island. With American ideas and push progress would be rapid. The island is wonderfully rich and productive. But under the laws now in existence no large business can be properly conducted with safety. Every law on the island ought to be repealed and the best laws of some of our territories substituted.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

Capt. John W. Heard, 3d U. S. Cav., tendered a reception to a few of his friends on the evening of March 16 in the Officers' Club house at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., in honor of his promotion to the rank of Captain. Among those present were Hon. H. S. Peck, Hon. Elias Lyman, Col. H. W. Allen, Col. Edward J. Booth, Capt. Oscar Ething, U. S. A., retired, Gen. T. S. Peck, Col. E. A. Chittenden, of St. Albans; Surg. Gen. O. W. Peck and Dr. E. A. Burdick, of Winoski. The gentlemen were received at the club by Capt. Heard and officers of the 3d U. S. Cav. The guests will long remember the delightful evening and the charming entertainment at the hands of Capt. Heard. Music was furnished by the orchestra of the 3d Cav., and a splendid collation was served, at which Mrs. Heard, Mrs. Dade and other ladies were present. After the refreshments interesting remarks were made by Capt. Heard, Hunter, Dodd, McDonald and Heard, Lieuts. Howard, Chitty and others of the 3d Cav., Col. Booth and Chittenden and Messrs. Auld, Burgess, Parker, Lyman and other guests.

The will of the late Robert P. Dashiell, Assistant Naval Constructor, U. S. Navy, bequeaths to his wife property to the value of over \$50,000—\$34,000 in life insurance policies, \$5,000 in a mortgage, \$12,083.33 in royalties due from the American Ordnance Co., and some cash in bank. Mrs. Dashiell is made executrix. The paper is dated Aug. 20, 1897; is Mr. Dashiell's handwriting, but is not witnessed. Officers making their will should remember that a will should be accompanied by a statement signed by witnesses, certifying that the testator stated in their presence that the document signed was his last will and testament.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 21.

The saluting of the colors, adopted only two or three years ago at the Naval Academy, has grown apace. The morning salute is brief, as Old Glory goes up quickly, but, as consistently, comes down slowly in the evening. At the first blast of the bugle for colors, officers and Cadets stand attention and salute as the last note of music dies out. The Spanish officers, while here as prisoners, showed the best form of all in this respect, because this has been a common practice for years on the Continent. From the Cadets and officers the practice spread to the gentlemen visitors of the Academy, and now the ladies are falling into this patriotic custom. Even the boys at play, imitating their elders, stop their amusements and face the flag at colors and resume after the last note. A few evenings since a half score of lads were on the Academy campus as the bugle blared for lowering the flag. Every one stopped and faced the Stars and Stripes, one at the end explaining he had "lost a base by it."

The following Cadets will take part in the Naval Cadets' Gymnastic Tournament that takes place at the gymnasium, Naval Academy, on Saturday, March 25: Cadets Nichols, Adams, Osborn, Meyers, Lannon, Murdoch, Blackburn, Craft, Enser, Simmers, Sterling, Rowcliff, Brown, Goldman, Porterfield, Kintner, Whitten, Klyce, Wainwright, R. Corning, Keating, Cage, Brocker, Cocke, Train, Kress, Tamura, Bryant, Osterhaus, Wyman, Snyder, Zogbaum, Heury, McBride, Andrews, Neal, Roosevelt, Oakley, Furer, Land, Simmers, Howe, Whitlock, Fowler, Smith, Manley, Westerfelt, Landenberger, Morris, Oakley, Hammer, Hyland, Colvocoresses, Horning, Menner, Burwell, Galbraith, Mannix, Fitzpatrick, Bryant, Wortman, Timmons, Fogarty, Williams, Cannon, Wade, Instructor in Gymnastics, Prof. Matthew Strohm. Manager of Gymnasium Athletics—Naval Cadet George B. Landenberger.

Representative Mudd and Dr. W. G. Tuck, Postmaster of Annapolis, were at the Navy Department last week to press the appointment of Mr. E. Berkely Iglehart, of Annapolis, to be an Assistant Paymaster in the Navy. Mr. Iglehart served with credit during the recent war with Spain, on the Scorpion and on the Detroit. There are few of these offices to fill, and the pressure is enormous. Maryland has already three applicants, Messrs. Iglehart, Goldsborough and Eliason.

The new buildings of the Naval Academy are to be constructed of the most beautiful gray granite to be found in the country—the Waldboro, of the Maine quarries. The sea wall is to be of the granite taken from the Petersburg, Va., quarries.

Three eight-oar shell crews are now practicing on the Severn. The coxswains at a recent practice, were Coach Armstrong, Captain Gannon and Cadet Bingham.

Columbia College has accepted the challenge of the Cadets for an eight-oar shell race in May. The Cadets will fix the time. The course will be on the Severn.

RECENT DEATHS.

News has been received of the death at Boston of Sergt. Thomas C. Boone, 2d Massachusetts Vols., who was sent up as operator in the military balloon to transmit information of the movements of the Spaniards at Santiago de Cuba. Bullets and shrapnel rained about him, but the young operator kept his nerve, and from a height of 800 feet viewed the enemy's operations and telegraphed them to the General below. Finally a ball struck the balloon and it descended. All went well until the car struck a tree, when Sergt. Boone and the other occupants of the car were thrown to the ground, and he received injuries from which he never recovered.

Miss Anna Dummett, who died at St. Augustine March 9, aged 82, reared two families, the children of her sister, the first wife of Gen. Hardee, and of another sister, married to a brother of President Madison. She was buried in the Military Cemetery, where the Dummett family have had reserved a plot of ground, and sleeps between her sister, Mrs. General Hardee and her brother, Lieut. Edward James Dummett, 1st U. S. Cav., who died Oct. 1, 1855.

Funeral services were held on March 21 at Arlington over the remains of Lieut. George William Elliot, who died of fever after the battle of Santiago. His remains were brought to Washington last week. Lieut. Elliot was the son of Col. George H. Elliot, retired, who is well known in Washington. Lieut. Elliot was born in San Francisco, May 22, 1863, and while quite young came to Washington, where he lived with his parents until he entered West Point, from the District of Columbia. Upon his graduation at the Military Academy he was sent to the far West, and soon became prominent as an Indian fighter. In 1894 he was detached for special service as professor of military science at the University of Alabama. Because of gallant services in front of Santiago he was brevetted Captain and was in excellent health until after the greater part of the Army was withdrawn to the North, when he was attacked with fever and died at Siboney. He leaves a mother, father and sister, and a wife who was Miss Harriet Corning Roberts, of Concord, N. H. The body was buried with military honors, the troops at Washington Barracks participating.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles Lawrence Kilburn (Colonel, U. S. A.), retired, who died March 18 of pneumonia at his home in Germantown, Pa., was in his 80th year, but vigorous until a few weeks ago, when he contracted a severe cold. The deceased officer was graduated from West Point in 1842, promoted to the Artillery and served ably and gallantly in the Mexican War, receiving the brevets of 1st Lieutenant and Captain for Monterey and Buena Vista. In 1853 he was appointed to the Subsistence Department, and rendered arduous and responsible service in that department during the Civil War, receiving the brevet of Brigadier General March 13, 1865. General Kilburn then filled many important positions until May 20, 1882, when he was retired from active service. Since then he has lived at Germantown, but has been a traveler in many sections of the country. He leaves a widow and his two nephews are Lieut. William Kilburn, U. S. N., and Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, 1st U. S. Inf.

Captain William Everett, 4th U. S. Art., who died at Battery Point, Delaware City, Del., March 15, of heart failure following pneumonia, was graduated from West Point in 1868, appointed to the 4th Art., and attained a Captaincy in 1895. He was an experienced Artillery officer and was a graduate of the Artillery School in 1873 and again in 1886.

The friends of Mrs. Nancy Bowles Lewis, who were shocked to hear of her death at the University Hospital in Baltimore, on March 3. As the wife of Capt. William F. Lewis of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., she had lived at various Army posts and had always been a welcome addition to their society, having a natural gift for repartee and unflinching cheerfulness, in spite of continued ill health. She left an infant daughter, who will make her

home with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Bowles, 1214 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

ARMY.—(Continued from page 706.)

Corpl. F. Staples, A. 21st Inf., has been appointed Sergeant.

1st Lieut. Peter Murray, 21st Inf., is detailed temporarily in command of Co. G. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 21.)

1st Lieut. A. L. Farmerter, 21st Inf., is assigned to command of Co. H. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 21.)

Corp. W. F. Woods, E. 21st Inf.; Pvt. A. J. Decker, M. and Corp. J. Healy, D. have been promoted to Sergeant.

Capt. Solomon R. Sparrow, 21st U. S. Inf., is detailed for recruiting duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (W. D., March 17.)

The retirement from active service March 16, 1899, of Maj. Thomas Wilhelm, 21st U. S. Inf., and upon his own application, after over thirty years' service, is announced. (W. D., March 17.)

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. James M. Love, Jr., 21st Inf., is extended four days. (S. O. 65, D. E., March 21.)

Leave, ten days, is granted to 2d Lieut. C. A. Martin, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.). (D. E., March 18.)

1st Lieut. Frank H. Lawton, 21st U. S. Inf., will join his company. (W. D., March 16.)

1st Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, 21st U. S. Inf., will join his company. (W. D., March 18.)

22D INFANTRY—COLONEL HARRY C. EGBERT.

Capt. Robert W. Dowdy, 22d U. S. Inf., will establish a temporary recruiting station in Little Rock, Ark., instead of Memphis, Tenn. (W. D., March 20.)

23D INFANTRY—COLONEL SAMUEL OVENSHINE.

The orders dated Dec. 27, 1898, assigning 2d Lieut. G. S. Goodale, 23d U. S. Inf., to command of Co. K of that regiment, are confirmed. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Feb. 4.)

24TH INFANTRY—COLONEL HENRY B. FREEMAN.

1st Lieut. A. A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf., will proceed to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., and assume command of his proper company (K), relieving 1st Lieut. G. H. McMaster, 24th Inf., who upon being so relieved will proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, and join his proper company (H), for duty. (D. Colo., March 9.)

The following companies of the 24th Inf. are relieved from duty in the Department of Colorado, and will proceed by rail to stations as follows: Co. B, 24th Inf. (Capt. Wygant), from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (Department Colorado); Co. M, 24th Inf. (Capt. Batchelor), from Fort Douglas, Utah, to New Fort Spokane, Wash. (Department Colorado); Co. D, 24th Inf. (Capt. Ducat), from Fort Douglas, Utah, to Fort Harrison, Mont. (Dept. Dakota); Co. K, 24th Inf. (Capt. Black), from Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., to Fort Assiniboine, Mont. (Department Dakota). (D. Colo., March 9.)

25TH INFANTRY—COLONEL ANDREW S. BURT.

Chaplain Theophilus G. Steward, 25th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Wilberforce, Ohio, and take temporary station there. (W. D., March 17.)

Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th U. S. Inf., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., and, if necessary, to Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, Cal., on business pertaining to the inspection and purchase of a stern-wheel boat for use in connection with an exploring expedition to Alaska now being organized, and upon the completion of his duties will return to Seattle, Wash. (W. D., March 21.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

Sergt. Ernest Manning Reeve, Troop A, 6th Cav., will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination for promotion before the Board of Officers appointed to meet there Monday, March 20, 1899. (D. M., March 10.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. Allen Smith, 1st Cav.; Capt. George S. Hoyle, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. Walter M. Whitman, 1st Cav., Q. M., will assemble at Fort Meade, S. D., on March 20, 1899, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Richard J. Gurney, Troop M, 1st Cav., for the position of Post Quartermaster Sergeant. (D. D., March 15.)

The following named officers will report before the Examining Board at Washington Barracks, D. C., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Cornelius De W. Wilcox, 7th U. S. Art. (Capt. and A. G. of Vols.); 1st Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, 4th U. S. Inf. (promoted from 2d Lieut., 4th U. S. Inf., subject to examination). (W. D., March 17.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Maj. Charles L. Holmann, Surg., U. S. A.; Joshua L. Fowler, 10th U. S. Cav.; Capt. Bernard A. Byrne, 6th U. S. Inf.; Clermont L. Best, 1st U. S. Art.; Charles Lynch, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, 10th U. S. Cav., Recorder. (W. D., March 18.)

The following named officers will report to Maj. Charles L. Holmann, Surg., U. S. A., president of the Examining Board appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Charles J. Bailey, 1st U. S. Art.; Benjamin A. Poore, Q. M., 6th U. S. Inf.; William K. Jones, 6th U. S. Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry B. Dixon, 10th U. S. Cav.; William Chamberlaine, 1st U. S. Art.; Frank K. Ferguson, 1st U. S. Art.; John V. Heldt, 6th U. S. Inf.; William F. Nesbitt, 6th U. S. Inf.; Robert J. Maxey, 6th U. S. Inf.; Frederick S. L. Price, 6th U. S. Inf. (W. D., March 18.)

The following named officers will report to Col. Charles C. Byrne, Asst. Surg. Gen., U. S. A., President of the Examining Board, to meet at Governors Island, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: Capt. Joseph W. Duncan, 21st U. S. Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, 5th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Hunter, 1st U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th U. S. Art. (Major, 3d Vol. Engr.); 1st Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, 4th U. S. Art. (Major and Q. M. U. S. V.); 1st Lieut. Henry C. Davis, 7th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Thomas Ridgway, Adjt., 5th U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Stone, Adjt., 5th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Samuel Kephart, 4th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. William C. Rogers, 5th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. William M. Cruikshank, 1st U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Hazzard, 1st U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. James M. Williams, 7th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Alston Hamilton, 1st U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Joseph L. Knowlton, 2d U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., 5th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Brooke Payne, 5th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. James W. Hinkley, Jr., 5th U. S. Art.; 2d Lieut. Mervyn C. Buckley, 5th U. S. Art. (W. D., March 20.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. Eugene D. Dimmick, 5th Cav.; Capt. Henry A. Reed, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Bailey K. Ashford, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Walter Cox, Asst. Surg., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. James F. Brady, 7th Art., is appointed to meet at San Juan, P. R., March 20, 1899, for the competitive examination of such enlisted men for a commission in the U. S. Army as may be ordered before it. (D. P. R., March 3.)

A Board of Officers will convene at these headquarters March 20 for the examination of enlisted men possessing the legal qualifications, who may desire to take the examination for appointment as 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army. Detail: Lieut. Col. T. E. Wilcox, Chief Surg., U. S. V. (Maj. Med. Dept.); Maj. F. J. Ives, Brigade Surg., U. S. V. (Capt. Med. Dept.); Maj. E. D. Hoyle, C. O. O., U. S. V. (Capt., 1st Art.); Capt. F. W. Sibley, 2d U. S. Cav.; Capt. F. S. Foltz, 2d U. S. Cav.; Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 2d U. S. Cav., A. D. C., Recorder. (D. Matanzas, March 15.)

The following named officers will report to Lieut. Col. William L. Haskin, 2d Art., president of the examining board, at Havana, Cuba, for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art.; Lieut. Col. and Judge Adv., U. S. V., Santiago; 1st Lieut. William F. Hancock, 6th Art., Capt. and A. G. U. S. V.; Sancti Spiritus; 1st Lieut. George T. Bartlett, 3d Art., Maj. and C. S. U. S. V., Havana; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Millar, 6th Art., Aide de Camp, Havana; 1st Lieut. Wiloughby Walke, 7th Art., Maj., 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs., Matanzas; 1st Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art., Trinidad; 1st Lieut. Samuel D. Sturgis, 6th Art., Maj. and A. G. U. S. V., Pinar del Rio; 2d Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, 2d Art., Havana; 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d Art., Havana; 2d Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, 2d Art., Aide de Camp, Havana; 2d Lieut.

John C. Gilmore, Jr., 4d Art., Capt. and A. G. U. S. V., Santiago; 2d Lieut. Harry F. Jackson, 2d Art., Havana; 2d Lieut. Edwin Landon, 2d Art., Havana; 2d Lieut. Bertram C. Gilbert, 2d Art., Havana; (D. Cuba, March 15.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. W. J. Dillenback, 2d Art.; Capt. W. E. Fletcher, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. R. Lindsay, Q. M., 8th Inf., will convene at Fort Cabanas, Havana, Cuba, March 20, 1899. (D. Cuba, March 15.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, 3d U. S. Cav., and Capt. Franklin O. Johnson, 3d U. S. Cav., together with Dr. Victor A. Norgaard, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture, is appointed to meet in Washington, D. C., for the purpose of preparing a system of examination and for conducting the examination of applicants for appointment as Veterinarians of Cavalry, U. S. A. (W. D., March 21.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Capt. John R. Williams and 2d Lieut. John C. Goodfellow, 7th Art., will meet at Fort Preble, Me., to report as to what would be a fair and reasonable rental for land near the post occupied as a camp ground by Co. F and K, 1st Conn. Vol. Inf., from May 24 to July 10, 1898. (S. O. 66, D. E., March 21.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at these headquarters March 14, to make an accurate and detailed inventory covering the amount, quantity and condition of all ordnance and ordnance stores of value left in each fort or other depository in this department on evacuation by the Spanish forces. Detail: Capt. F. J. Kernan, 14th U. S. Inf.; W. B. Cowin, C. S. U. S. V.; C. J. Stevens, 2d U. S. Cav. (D. S. C., March 13.)

A Board of Officers is appointed to inspect such launches as may be offered for sale to the United States. Mr. T. H. Mead will act as expert for said Board, so far as his services will allow. Detail: Maj. J. A. Debel, Q. M. U. S. V.; Capt. F. A. Grant, Utah Vol. Light Art.; C. H. Martin, A. Q. M. U. S. V. (D. P. & 8th Corps, Feb. 2.)

A Board of Officers to consist of Lieut. Col. John T. Thompson, C. O. O., U. S. V. (Capt. O. D. U. S. A.); Capt. Lawrence L. Brink, O. D. U. S. A.; Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, O. D. U. S. A., is appointed to meet at Washington, D. C., March 22, 1899, to prepare an examination for Lieutenants of the line of the Army who may apply for transfer to the Ordnance Department. (W. D., March 20.)

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The 6th Art. and 21st Inf. will stand relieved from duty in this department on the dates of the beginning of the movements hereinafter ordered, and will proceed: Batteries I, K and N, 6th Art., forming with Battery A, 6th Art., a battalion to be commanded by Maj. S. M. Mills, 6th Art., to Honolulu, H. I. The 21st Inf. and the headquarters, field, staff, band and Batteries B, C, E, F, H, L, M and O, 6th Art., to Manila, P. I., reporting upon arrival to the Commanding General Department of the Pacific. The movements will be by rail to San Francisco, Cal., and thence by transports, the 6th Art. on the Arizona and Senator, and the 21st Inf. on the Scandia and Morgan City. The movements will begin in time for embarkation and departure from San Francisco—the 6th Art. not later than April 15, and the 21st Inf. not later than April 18, 1899.

The following companies of Infantry now serving in Dept. of Santiago are announced as mounted companies, to date from March 7, 1899: Co. B, D and L, 5th U. S. Inf.; Co. B, H and K, 2d U. S. Vol. Inf.; Co. D, I and L, 4th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Co. F, G and H, 5th U. S. Vol. Inf.; Co. A, I and K, 9th U. S. Vol. Inf. (D. S., March 8.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at the Post near Pinar del Rio, March 9. Detail: Capt. Nat. P. Philster, 1st Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Vogdes, 1st Inf.; Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. D. Fauntleroy, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; 1st Lieut. C. A. Miner, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; 1st Lieut. J. R. Fain, 3d U. S. Vol. Engrs.; 2d Lieut. Charles R. Day, 7th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Lambert W. Jordan, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Daniel G. Berry, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Harry E. Knight, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Campbell King, 1st Inf., Judge Adv. (D. P. del Rio, March 6.)

The following named officers are detailed as additional members of the G. C. M., convened at San Juan, P. R.: Chaplain H. A. Brown, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. James F. Brady, 7th Art. (D. P. R., March 2.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Ponce, P. R., March 6, 1899. Detail for the Court: Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, 7th Art.; Capt. Carl K. Mower, C. S. U. S. V.; 1st Lieut. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph E. Cusack, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Frank B. Watson, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Henry A. Eames, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. R. R. Wallack, 7th Art.; 2d Lieut. Arthur S. Conklin, 19th Inf., Judge Adv. (D. P. R., March 2.)

At Fort McHenry, March 27. Detail: Maj. William P. Vose, 5th Art.; Capt. Peter Leary, Jr., 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Arthur C. Otis, 1st U. S. Art.; 1st Lieut. John K. Cree, Adjt., 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. Charles S. Haight, 4th Art.; 2d Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird, 6th Art.; 2d Lieut. Walter S. Volkmar, 4th Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 65, D. E., March 21.)

VOLUNTEER TROOPS.

Maj. Frank M. Foote, with officers and enlisted men, 1st Battalion Wyoming, is relieved from duty in the District of Cavite, P. I., and will proceed to Manila. (D. P. & 8th Corps, Feb. 1.)

Lieut. Col. James Parker, with the 1st Battalion of the 12th N. Y. Vol. Inf., when relieved by that portion of the 2d U. S. Cav. under Capt. Sibley, will proceed by rail to Matanzas, and the movement will be so timed that the battalion will arrive in time to go aboard the transport Berlin with the other portion of the regiment, bound for New York. (D. Matanzas, March 11.)

Brig. Gen. Sheridan, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, in Special Orders, dated March 15, 1899, announces that orders from the War Department having placed the 8th Ill. Vol. Inf. under command of the Commanding General, Dept. of the Lakes, for purposes of discipline, from the time of the arrival of the regiment in Chicago till its muster out of the service, and directs that the regiment be quartered at Tattersall's, Sixteenth street, Chicago. He prescribes the rules for good discipline and order while the regiment is awaiting muster-out.

The 2d Louisiana Vol. Inf. is relieved from further duty in this Division, and will proceed, on the Ward line steamer Havana, March 18, to Savannah, Ga., for muster out. (D. Cuba, March 15.)

G. O. 53, H. Q. A., A. G. O., 1899.

Amends ration returns and provides that the following officers, in addition to those whose pay is fixed by law, are entitled to pay as mounted officers: Officers of the Staff Corps below the rank of Major; officers serving with troops of cavalry; officers of a light or siege battery duly organized and equipped; authorized aides duly appointed; officers serving as Military Attaches to the Embassies and Legations of the United States at foreign capitals; officers serving with companies of mounted Infantry, and officers on duty which, in the opinion of the Secretary of War or the Department or Corps Commander, requires them to be mounted and so certified by him on their pay vouchers.

Acting Judge Advocates of Military Departments, duly detailed, are entitled while so serving to the rank, pay and allowances of Captains of cavalry. Battalion Adjutants are entitled to mounted pay upon the certificate of their Regimental Commanders that they are on duty which requires them to be mounted.

Capt. Charles P. Elliott, U. S. A., retired, on his own application, is employed on active duty by the Secretary of War, and will report to Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, 25th U. S. Inf., in Washington, D. C., and proceed with him to Alaska for duty on the Cook's Inlet exploring expedition, in the capacity of geodetic surveyor and such other duty not in command of troops as may be directed by Capt. Glenn. (W. D., March 24.)

Maj. Gen. Otis, in special orders, dated Manila, Feb. 2, directs the Provost Marshal General, by conference with the Spanish officers at Manila, in charge of Spanish prisoners of war, to determine the organizations to be embarked on the steamers Reina Maria Cristina and Uruguay for Spain.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

"Manila, March 17.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Casualties March 15, at Caloccan: Killed—1st Mont. Co. A, Pvt. Henry C. Beecher.

"At Pasig: Killed—20th Inf., Co. L, Pvt. Charles Farnett, Wounded—20th Inf., Co. F, Pvt. Ralph E. Truman, chest, moderate; Co. L, Thomas H. Rogers, side, severe.

"March 16, action at Cainta: Killed—20th Inf., Co. G, Corpl. Ole Johnson; Co. L, Pvt. James McAvoy, Wounded—20th Inf., Co. C, Corpl. James C. Tinkler, forearm, severe; Pvt. Oscar C. Kinney, forearm, severe; Mike Kelly, leg, slight; Edward Brady, arm, moderate; Co. F, William Ealy, shoulder, moderate; Thomas Pilley, shoulder, slight; Co. G, Thomas Varley, shoulder, slight; Co. L, Vergil H. Mahan, shoulder, severe; John Griffiths, forehead, moderate; George McFarlane, chest, severe; William Layfeyth, hip, severe; Sergt. William D. Cheek, foot, moderate. Injured—20th Inf., Co. F, Corpl. S. S. Householder, bruise, forehead.

"Near Marquina: Wounded—1st Colo., Maj. Charles Anderson, ankle, slight; Co. L, Corpl. Charles W. Haskell, thigh, moderate; Co. K, Pvt. Edward E. Pynchon, back, moderate.

"Manila, March 18.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Our improvised gunboats under Capt. Grant, Utah Artillery, have full possession of Laguna de Bay. Troops, inhabitants and property on shore of lake at our mercy. Wheaton Brigade on Pasig River line drove the enemy northeast into province of Morong. Last evening enemy attacked portion of his force south of Pasig, killing two men and wounding twenty of the 22d Inf. This morning Wheaton moved against this insurgent force, driving it to the south fifteen miles, experiencing very slight loss. Enemy left 200 dead on field. OTIS.

"Manila, March 20.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Following deaths since last weekly report: March 11—Pvts. Timothy Enright, Co. B, 13th Minnesota, electric shock; 14—George J. Smith, Co. H, 1st Nebraska, typhoid; John Spierings, Co. H, 2d Oregon, dysentery; Corpl. John T. Kennedy, Co. A, Utah Artillery, dysentery; 18—Pvt. Andrew Mickelson, Co. A, Nevada Cavalry, typhoid. Died of wounds received in action: March 15—Pvt. Charles A. Davis, Co. H, 20th Inf. OTIS.

"Manila, March 21.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Casualties March 17, near Blockhouse 4: Wounded—10th Pennsylvania, Co. E, 2d Lieut. John G. Thompson, thigh, moderate; Pvt. John A. McAvoy, shoulder, moderate; Co. C, Sergt. Alexander McGauch, forearm, moderate. March 18, near Taguig: Killed: 22d Inf., Co. E, Pvt. John Schmidt, Charles W. Fredericks; Co. K, Henry W. Johnston. Wounded: Co. E, Capt. Frank B. Jones, thigh, moderate; Pvts. Robert Rice, abdomen, severe; Charles E. Pomeroy, back, severe; Raleigh T. White, hip, severe; William Ellis, thigh, severe; Leander Mingo, thumb, severe; Carl Crumpholz, forearm, slight; Merritt Porter, toe, severe; Co. D, Nelson Arridon, thigh, severe; Frank Yount, chest, moderate; Berry H. Young, leg, severe; Co. G, Charles E. Haley, foot, slight; Frank Raefar, chin, slight; Co. K, Earl Edwards, foot, severe; Co. M, Corpls. James Cumiford, thigh, moderate; Edward F. Wilson, finger, severe; Co. E, Pvt. George Snyder, clubbed by enemy, severe injury. March 18—Wounded: Co. K, August Schmidt, arm, slight.

"Near Pasig: Killed: 2d Oregon, Co. D, Pvt. James Page. Wounded: Co. M, Corpl. Fred D. Bowne, thigh, slight.

"Near Taguig: 1st Washington, Co. K, Corpl. Robert E. Buckline, thigh, severe; Co. D, Hugh Waters, lung, severe; Pvts. Henry O. Ness, arm and side, severe; Edward R. Bartlett, lung, severe. OTIS.

"Manila, March 21.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Transports Ohio and Senator left 20. Grant delayed for necessary repairs. Starts 25. Carries all sick and wounded necessary to ship. Sherman expected to-night. Cannot commence shipment of Volunteers at present: hope to do soon. Ship additional battalion California to Negros this afternoon. OTIS.

"Manila, March 22.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Sherman just arrived. Troops in good condition. OTIS.

"Manila, March 23.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Casualties March 16, near San Pedro Macati: Wounded: 1st Idaho, H. C. A. Benedict, forearm.

"March 21, near Marquina: Wounded: 1st Colorado, E. Artificer Archie A. Aldrich, arm-pit, moderate.

"March 16, at Jaro, Panay: Killed: 18th Inf., B, Pvt. Louis Biehl. Wounded: 18th Inf., B, Joseph Daly, thigh; Theodore Burr, chest; Preston Savage, forearm; William Bruschke, chest; L. Tax Horne, forearm; C. Joseph R. McCreary, hand; William Lohman, thigh; John E. Rodgers, thigh; William Bixman, leg; H. Riley G. Callaghan, scalp; William R. Rhodenberger, hand; K. William Markwood, leg; E. William Buser, leg; J. Corpl. Charles E. Bates, foot; 1st California, L, Pvt. T. A. Marlow, shoulder. OTIS.

"Havana, March 17.

"Death report 15, Havana, Hospital No. 2: Frank Smith, Quartermaster employee, steamer Hartford, meningitis; Sancti Spiritus, Artificer Tyson H. Ballard, Co. E, 4th Tennessee, tuberculosis; Cigcodeavilla, Corpl. John F. Smalling, Co. I, 15th Inf., peritonitis; Santiago, Pvt. Robert Janney, Co. H, 3d Immunes, gunshot, murder. BROOKE.

"Havana, March 19.

"Death report 16, 17, 18: Camp Columbia—Sergt. H. M. Burrier, Co. L, 1st North Carolina, typhoid; Pvt. Albo Ideel, Co. K, 49th Iowa, typhoid. Santiago—2d Lieut. F. W. Dunn, Volunteer Signal Corps, accident, falling tree; Pvt. John McDonald, Co. I, 2d Immunes, dysentery. BROOKE.

"San Juan, de Porto Rico, March 20.

"Adjutant General, Washington.

"Newspaper reports of conditions here and reported interviews with me stating chances of uprising are absolutely false. There is a great deal of idle childish talk on the part of the ignorant, but as to any resistance against law and order by any masses is absurd. There has always been political agitation here, less now than ever before. The truth should be known in the United States and the island not injured by false statements. HENRY.

Washington, March 15.—Gen. Henry reported to the War Department March 18 from San Juan the death of

March 17. the 13th inst. of Pvt. Thomas A. Pfeeghaar of the 10th Inf., in the general hospital at Ponce.
Col. Ray reports from Guantanamo the death, from lobar pneumonia of the right lung, of Artificer George Green, of the 3d U. S. Vol. Inf.
Gen. Brooke reported to the War Department March 18 that there had been no deaths among the troops in Cuba on March 13 and 14.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

A decision was rendered in the United States Supreme Court March 21 which decided the validity of the acts of persons appointed to judicial positions by the President during a Congressional recess. In the case of Henry Ward, who applied for leave to file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that "the President could not, during the recess of the Senate, and without its concurrence, invest an appointee with any portion of the judicial power of the United States," referring to Judge Meek's appointment, the Supreme Court says: "We regard the well-settled rule applicable here that where a court has jurisdiction of an offense and of the accused and the proceedings are otherwise regular, a conviction is lawful, although the Judge holding the court may be only an officer de facto; and that the validity of the title of such Judge to the office or his right to exercise the judicial functions cannot be determined in a writ of habeas corpus."

An order was issued setting the hearing of the naval prize money cases for the 16th of October next, with the exception of the proceeding against the French mail steamer Olinde Rodrigues, which was set down for April 3. The exception was made because this vessel has not been delivered in the custody of the United States in stipulation, and therefore remains in the custody of the United States at heavy expense. The vessel was seized by the New Orleans on July 17, charged with attempting to enter the port of San Juan, Porto Rico.

The Supreme Court, in an opinion handed down by Justice Brown on March 21, refused to take further cognizance of the case of the New York Indians against the Government of the United States. This decision renders it imperative upon the Government to pay the Indians \$1,967,050. The case came to the Supreme Court on an appeal from a judgment of the Court of Claims awarding this sum to the Indians, and the higher court declines to take up the case again because the decree of the Court of Claims was in accord with the directions given in a previous opinion from the Supreme Court.

In a decision rendered by the Comptroller of the Treasury this week it is held that men who enlisted in Volunteer organizations and afterward transferred with or without their consent by proper authority to the Hospital Corps, and who served honestly and faithfully, become for any purpose members of the Hospital Corps enlisted for the war only, and as such on muster out and discharge from the service, are entitled to the extra pay granted by the act of March 3, 1899. In a former decision it was held that the act of Jan. 12, 1899, only applied to Volunteers who were mustered out with their organizations or afterward discharged if longer held to service.

It is also held by the Comptroller that the act of March 3, 1899, applied to "Enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only" as individuals, and if such enlisted men served honestly and faithfully it grants to them the extra pay provided in the act on muster out and discharge from the organization to the muster out and discharge of the organization to

which they belonged. He decides that the proviso grants to the enlisted men of Volunteer organizations, who have served honestly and faithfully, the extra pay provided in the act of muster out and discharge from the service, whether before or after the passage of the act of Jan. 12, 1899, or the act of March 3, 1899, without regard to the muster out and discharge of the organization to which they belong. In conclusion the Comptroller says: "I do not mean to say that soldiers of Volunteer organizations discharged with their organizations, and who have received the one or two months furlough mentioned in the act of Jan. 12, 1899, in lieu of which the extra pay was granted, are now entitled to any additional pay, as I do not think they are either under the act of Jan. 12, 1899, or the act of March 3, 1899. The question whether said enlisted men, who are discharged at their own request, and for their own convenience, are entitled to said extra pay is not decided."

In a decision rendered on March 18 the Comptroller of the Treasury holds that in the final statement of a Regular who, before the expiration of five-year enlistment, was furloughed to accept commission in an immunes regiment, he is not entitled to the pay and allowances of a private during the time he held a commission. It is held, however, that he is entitled in settlement of final statement to travel pay from place of muster out as a commissioned officer to place of original enlistment as soldier less his travel pay already received as an officer from place of muster out to place of acceptance of commission.

Passed Asst. Engr. Crawford, of the Navy, has asked for an opinion by the Navy Department as to whether Engineer officers on the retired list take line ranks and titles in the Navy under the Personnel bill. In a decision rendered this week it is held that Section 7 of the Personnel bill, and others, by which relative rank of the Navy is abolished, are deemed to be applicable to the staff officers who are now borne on the retired list as well as those on the active list. Under this decision no relative rank now attaches to officers on the Engineer retired list of the Navy. Therefore with the appearance of the new naval register all references to Engineers in the Navy except Civil Engineers, is obliterated.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. B. C.—Some batteries of artillery under the former organization had two 2d Lieutenants, others only one. The law permitted a certain number and they were distributed for the best advantage.

R. R.—Men who enlisted in the Regular Army for the war with Spain and are discharged under G. O. 40, A. G. O. of 1898, are not entitled to one month's extra pay on discharge.

V. I. C.—Your question with regard to seniority of Volunteer line officers, their promotion, etc., are premature. The regulations on the subject will be published in the Army and Navy Journal at the earliest possible moment. Look out for them.

S.—The Canteen act of March 2, 1899, to which you refer, prescribes as follows: That no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen, nor shall any other person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to issue such general order as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this section into full force and effect.

S. F.—Married men can now only be enlisted in the Regular Army upon the approval of a regimental commander.

H. H. S.—The act of Congress, approved March 3, 1899, provides "that all enlisted men in the Regular Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only and mustered out of the service, who have served honestly and faithfully beyond the limits of the United States, shall be paid two months' extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service, and all enlisted men in the Regular

Army who enlisted subsequent to the declaration of war for the war only and mustered out of the service, who have served honestly and faithfully within the limits of the United States, shall receive one month's extra pay on muster out and discharge from the service." You can secure your discharge under G. O. 40, even if on foreign service, having enlisted between April 21 and Oct. 26, 1898.

SAN DIEGO asks: What is the amount of pension paid to widow of deceased Captain, U. S. Army. Answer.—\$20 per month, if husband died by reason of wounds or injury received, or disease contracted while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty.

F.—Capt. M. M. Macomb, 7th U. S. Art., is at present stationed at Ponce, Porto Rico.

J. K. N.—There is no standard work on military correspondence. The regulations and instructions from the War Department on the subject of official correspondence, preparation of returns, etc., are the guide for the Army. 1st Lieut. J. Q. Donaldson, 8th U. S. Cav., is at Porto Principe, Cuba; 2d Lieut. J. C. Nichols, 1st U. S. Art., was at Tuscaloosa, Ala., but has been ordered to report at the headquarters of the regiment at Sullivan's Island, S. C.

TROOP D asks: What war vessels (4) left Havana Friday afternoon, March 10? Answer.—The New York, Brooklyn, Texas and Indiana.

J. B.—Apply to Messrs. Wylie & Sons, West Tenth street, New York City, or D. Van Nostrand Company, 23 Murray street, New York City.

T. B. M.—When a Civil Engineer is appointed in the Navy he ranks as Lieutenant, Junior Grade, and during the first five years of service receives \$2,400 per year while on duty and \$1,500 when on leave or waiting orders. The highest relative rank is that of Captain.

J. B. R.—No orders have yet been issued for the relieving of Co. A of the U. S. Engineer Corps, at Manila.

VOLUNTEER.—An act of Congress provides that Volunteer officers and men serving beyond the boundaries of the country discharged after Dec. 15, are entitled to two months' extra pay. Those serving at home are entitled to one month's extra pay.

E. G. S.—Volunteers receive two months' extra pay by being granted a furlough of two months prior to being mustered out.

J. M.—See answer to "Volunteer."

MRS. M. W.—Write the War Department at Washington, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope for a reply.

W. F. P.—The 3d and 6th Congressional Districts of New Jersey to the Naval Academy will be vacant in 1903.

A. F.—Address the 12th U. S. Inf., at Manila, P. I., and for further information as to express packages, postage, etc., see the Army and Navy Journal of March 18, page 686 and also this week's issue under heading "How to Reach Our New Army Stations." The New Army Register and the Navy Register must be procured from the respective Departments.

T. F. W. asks whether the Naval Appropriation bill recently enacted provides for 17,500 seamen and 2,500 boys and apprentices, or whether the 17,500 includes both classes? Answer.—The bill provides for 17,500 seamen and 2,500 boys, making 20,000 in all.

V. L. P.—A vacancy now exists in the 9th Congressional District of Illinois to Annapolis. The party you mentioned entered six years ago. The new appointee will enter in May next. Write the Superintendent of the Naval Academy for a circular giving full particulars as to examinations, etc.

W. R. A.—Candidates for appointment to West Point or Annapolis must undergo a competitive examination. The 10th District of New York will be vacant to the Naval Academy in 1903 and to West Point in 1901.

Rear Adml. Schley this week successfully passed the physical examination for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Navy before a Medical Board convened at the Washington Navy Yard. To complete the legal test, he must also pass a moral, mental and professional examination, and his papers are now before a Board of Rear Admirals, which convened at the Navy Department Monday. It is an unprecedented thing for an officer to fail in this professional examination for promotion to the rank of Rear Admiral.

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CAPTURED GUNS.

The Trophy Board appointed to determine the division to be made of the captured guns which have become the property of the United States as the result of the recent operations of the Navy and Army, has been approved by Secretary Long and Secretary Alger, after Captain Dickins, representing the Navy, and Maj. Hopkins, representing the Army, had spent nearly four months in consideration of the subject. From documents they submitted it is shown that the number of guns in the custody of the War Department is as follows: At Watervliet Arsenal, from Santiago de Cuba, 82, of which 11 are steel, 31 cast iron and 40 bronze; at New York Arsenal, from Santiago 40 bronze pieces. Reports from the Chief of Ordnance show the following guns captured from the land defenses at Santiago de Cuba July 14: San Antonio, 1 piece; St. Inez, 6 pieces; Sueno, 3 pieces; Caney road, 5 pieces; Palomar, 2; St. Ursula, 7; Canades, 1; Central Beneficencia, 1. Guns were captured in the harbor defenses of Santiago July 14 as follows: Morro Castle, 13 pieces (5 mortars and 8 guns); battery east of Morro, 9 pieces; Morro dock, 5; Estrella battery, 9; lower Socapa battery, 4; upper Socapa battery, 5; Punta Goda, 4; Punta Blanca, 40; on ship Reina Mercedes, 1 piece; in Santiago Arsenal, 22; brought from Baracoa, 1 piece; brought from Guantanamo, 2 pieces; total, 141 pieces. This leaves 19 not yet returned to the United States.

The captured guns in possession of the Navy Department number 56. The Board recommends that the captured ordnance taken from the Spanish ships and now in the custody of the Navy Department, 4 from the Viscaya, 4 from the Maria Teresa, and 2 from the Almirante Oquendo, be delivered to the War Department; that the 8 cannon captured at Morro Castle now in possession of the War Department be delivered to the Navy; that the five mortars captured at Morro Castle be retained by the War Department, that the 9 guns captured at the battery east of Morro, 7 guns and two mortars captured at the Estrella battery, and 4 guns captured at lower Socapa battery which are now in the possession of the Army be delivered to the Navy and that all other captured guns in the possession of either Department be retained by the Department. The Board declares that nearly all the guns, being unserviceable, are of little value except as trophies.

The Washington correspondent of the New York "Times" writes: "Eternal vigilance" is the price of position in Washington, just as it has been alleged to be the price of liberty generally. It does not do to leave everything to members of Congress and chance if you are very much interested. This was demonstrated in the case of the Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department. Some of the friends of Col. Ainsworth, had agreed with the recommendation of the War Department that he should be made a Brigadier General instead of a Colonel, and that he should have an assistant, secured a provision for that purpose in the Army Reorganization bill. It seemed to be all right, and was all right, until Senator Gorman secured an amendment terminating all the new provisions on July 1, 1901. This did not suit the men who had stood by Col. Ainsworth, so in conference they attached an amendment to the Sundry Civil bill which specifically excepted the officers of the Record and Pension Office from the terms of the Army bill limiting their usefulness to July, 1901.

Ainsworth was made a Brigadier General; Mr. Tweedale, formerly Chief Clerk of the War Department, was made a Major and assistant, and both can hold the offices as long as they behave themselves and do not become sixty-four years of age. They are the only two who escaped the general condemnation of the Reorganization bill.

The "Engineer" suggests that for an earthquake country, such as we have in the Philippines, the Japanese plan of building upon piles firmly set in the surface stratum, and rising some height above ground, is the most rational; only these Japanese piles are not flexible enough to allow sufficient movement. They are of timber, and rise 1½ ft. to 2 ft. above ground. If for these were substituted hard steel solid rods, slender and correspondingly numerous, the protection as regards horizontal motion might be very effective. Imagine a bamboo grove with its upper surface trimmed off level and a platform laid upon it. A house built on this platform would have stability, and would suffer nothing from very violent earthquakes. By suitable proportionment of dimensions the same effects can be obtained by steel rods of quite short length, and of, say ½ in. or ¾ in. diameter. Each group of rods would be inserted top and bottom in sockets in a heavy cast iron bed plate or shoe, each rod having a separate socket. Of course in a high wind such a house would sway to and fro, but gently if well designed.

Capt. Thomas Crapo, of New Bedford, Mass., who some 20 years ago crossed the ocean with his wife in a small whaleboat, will start about March 22 to Cuba in a nine-foot skiff alone. The boat is three feet in beam, and only 14 inches deep at the deepest point. Over the entire top, tightly fastened at the gunwales, is a covering of oiled canvas, water-tight. In the middle is an opening, about two feet in diameter, which can be closed by drawing together a canvas bag cover, fitted with a gathering string. The craft is fitted with a small lateen sail, containing only four feet of canvas. The boat is also fitted with oarlocks for rowing. Capt. Crapo will sail his craft under the flag of the American Volunteers, of which he is an ardent soldier of the cross. At the masthead he will fly the Volunteer flag, a white flag with red star and cross in the middle, and the motto, "The Lord My Banner." At the peak he will carry the American ensign. On the sail will appear the words "Capt. Thomas Crapo and canoe, bound for Cuba." Capt. Crapo will wear the uniform of the followers of Ballington Booth.

We have received from the American Waltham Watch Company a thirty-six page illustrated brochure which treats of the perfected American watch, and is as dainty and beautiful a product of the printer as has been seen in many days. The illustrations are almost absolutely perfect and are most artistically arranged. It is bound in an embossed cover, the title appearing in silver letters upon an oxidized repousse shield. The author has made a most entertaining book, and conclusively proves that Waltham watches have earned for Americans the title of watchmakers to the world. It is full of bright phrases which have a decidedly practical bearing. We quote one: "How much is an overcoat that cost \$40 worth after five years' wear compared with a watch that cost the same?" Facing the title page is a portrait of Ralph Waldo Emerson and a quotation from his essay on "Eloquence," in which, referring to a man, whom he describes as a "Godsend to his town," he says: "He is put together like a Waltham Watch." We are carrying a Waltham watch which has inscribed on its case the date of the purchase, "1879," and it is still doing its duty as a faithful timekeeper.

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TWO EASY BERTHS.

Two bluejackets were once overheard arguing as to who had the least work to do on board a man-of-war.

"It's the parson," said one.
"Ow d'ye make that out?" queried the other.
"Cos e's got no work to do, and all day to do it in."
"You ain't quite got it, Bill," retorted his friend, while an inspired grin illumined his features. "It ain't the parson, it's the Cap'n o' marines."
"Ow's that?"
"Well, as you say, the parson's got no work to do and all day to do it in; but the Cap'n o' marines 'as nothin' to do and all day to do it in, and 'as a Lewtenit o' marines to 'elp 'im to do it!"—Cornhill Magazine.

The London "Daily Telegraph" expresses its "intense satisfaction at the unwonted scene of a review of American troops" at La Valetta, Island of Malta, March 9, by Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, Governor of Malta, and says: "It was a significant and unprecedented spectacle, destined perhaps to become a landmark in history, and a demonstration of the solid amity growing up between the two nations. The Americans will find, whenever they touch at British stations, that it is much the same for them as visiting American ports, minus the inconvenience of Mr. McKinley's customs houses."

Admiral Gomez Ima, the Spanish Minister of Marine, is credited with the statement that Spain proposes to reconstruct her Navy, buying ships abroad if haste is required.

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MARRIED.

BLACKWELL—HUNTINGTON.—At New York City, March 21, Miss Anna Blackwell, of New York City, and Asst. Surg. Elton O. Huntington, U. S. N.

BROOKFIELD—MANN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., at 12 o'clock, noon, March 21, 1899, Lieut. Robert Morris Brookfield, 11th U. S. Inf., to Miss Alice Benson Mann, Lieut. and Mrs. Brookfield sailed for Porto Rico on S. S. Odbam, March 22, 1899.

COONEY—STRINGER.—At Baltimore, Md., March 3, 1899, A. A. Surg. D. C. Cooney, U. S. A., to Miss Roberta Stringer.

DIED.

DUMMETT.—At St. Augustine, Fla., March 9, 1899, Miss Anna M. Dummett, sister-in-law of the late Gen. William Hardee, and aunt of the wives of Col. M. A. Cochran, U. S. A., and the late Col. N. R. Chambliss.

ELLIOT.—At Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 11, 1898, Lieut. Wm. George Elliot, 12th U. S. Inf., son of Col. George H. Elliot, U. S. A., retired. Remains interred at Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia, March 21, 1899.

GORDON.—Suddenly, at her home near Hyattsville, Md., on March 21, 1899, Parthenia McKelden, wife of the late Charles G. Gordon, U. S. A. Services at the house on Friday, March 24, at 1.30 p. m. Interment at Arlington.

KILBURN.—At Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., March 18,

1899, of pneumonia. Rvt. Brig. Gen. Charles Lawrence Kilburn, Colonel, U. S. A., retired.

ROPER.—Died in St. Louis, Mo., March 18, 1899, aged 81. Mr. A. W. Roper, father of Lieut. Jesse M. Roper, U. S. N.

RYAN.—At Danbury, Conn., March 8, 1899, Jas. A. Ryan, father of Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Adjt., 9th U. S. Cav.

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For the second time within a year a monument has been dedicated in Venezuela to the memory of ten citizens of the United States who as members of one of Gen. Miranda's unsuccessful expeditions were executed by the Spaniards at Puerto Cabello in July, 1806. The names on the tablet are Capt. Thomas Donohue and Thomas Bilopp, Lieuts. Gustavus A. Bergud, Charles Johnson, Daniel Kemper, Miles L. Hall, Paul Gifford, James Gradner, and John Ferris, and 2d Lieut. Francis Farquharson.

Speaking of the beef inquiry at Chicago the "Times" Herald of that city says: "Some of the descriptions given of the meat forced upon the men who were fighting at San Juan and El Caney were heartrending. 'Yet,' said Capt. Boughton, of the 3d Cav., U. S. A., holding his head up with an air of pride and looking Gen. Wade squarely in the eye, 'my men did not complain. We thought at that time that the men above us were doing the best they could. The soldiers'—and his voice rang through the room—'did not complain.'"

Word was received at the War Department this week of the arrival at Manila of additional reinforcements for General Otis. On March 23 the arrival of the Sherman with the troops on board in good condition was reported. This transport sailed from New York on Feb. 3 and car-

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ried on board the 3d U. S. Inf. and the battalion of the 17th Inf., consisting of Cos. D, H, K and L, comprising a total force of 34 officers and 1,702 enlisted men, in command of Col. Page, 3d Inf. The Sherman followed the Grant through the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal and preceded the Sheridan, now on her way to the Philippines, the latter vessel expecting to arrive in about two weeks. These three ships will add about 5,000 fresh troops to the military forces at Manila, and are expected to materially aid in carrying out the execution of the plans which contemplate the complete subjugation of the rebels before the rainy season opens.

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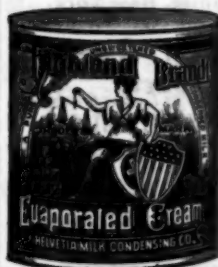
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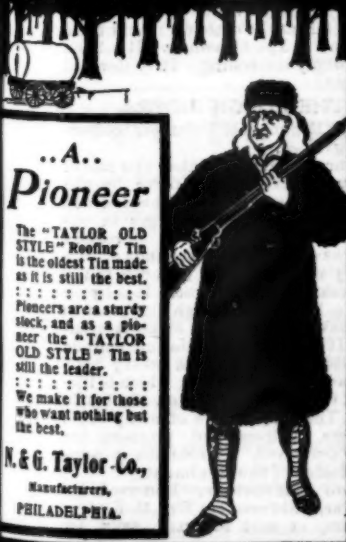
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The U. S. Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk* arrived in Hampton Roads, Va., March 8 from Porto Rico. She has aboard the members of the Commission, who made a trip to Porto Rico to examine the rivers and lakes of our new possession with the idea of transplanting such of the fish there found as were considered suitable for American waters, as well as placing a quantity of American shad and other fish in the Porto Rican waters. A large quantity of fish from American rivers were taken down, and many streams have been stocked with them in the island domain. Several thousand specimens of Porto Rican fish are aboard the *Hawk* at present, and despite the terrible buffeting she received at the hands of the second edition of the February blizzard, the funny specimens are said to be hale and hearty and in good condition for the trip to Washington, where they will be placed in the Department of Fisheries. After a time they will be released from captivity and placed in streams, where the temperature of the water and other conditions are considered most favorable to their longevity.

From Bluefields, Nicaragua, comes the report that Lieut. Frederick B. Bassett, of the *Marietta*, and Lieut. Douglass, of H. M. S. *Intrepid*, served on and off in command of the combined force of British and American seamen. Two watches of twelve hours each were set. During the first watch the allied forces, the English marines as well as the Americans, were under the command of Lieut. Bassett. In the second watch Lieut. Douglass was in charge. It is said to have been the first instance where mixed English and American troops were commanded by an American officer. The men of the two nationalities fraternized and were cheered whenever the guard was changed and a crowd assembled. "I was very much amused," said one of the passengers from Bluefields, "to see how the two sets of sailors declared blood brotherhood. The Americans were

somewhat the larger physically, but the British were more sturdy. The English tars had buttons bearing the insignia of St. George, and the Americans were supplied with badges, emblazoned with the Stars and Stripes. The emblems were exchanged and worn conspicuously on the men's blouses. Whenever they passed the Consulate where the crossed flags were displayed they never failed to cheer. It was a big international love feast."

The new buildings at the Naval Academy to be built under provisions of the last session of Congress will be constructed of beautiful pale gray granite from the quarries of Maine. Numbers of samples of granite from the contractor who will construct the buildings were examined at the Navy Department on March 16 by a special board, of which Admiral McNair was president. This granite will be used in the construction of the armory, powerhouse and boathouse, the first three buildings to be undertaken. The sea wall will be of granite from Virginia quarries.

The attention of our readers is called to the announcement of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, Penn., which appears in their advertisement in another column, of features specially adapted to officers of the Army and Navy, viz., no extra premiums for war or climatic risk. Policies absolutely incontestable from date of issue.

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Much light has been thrown upon the alleged gambling evil in the German Army since the Kaiser began a personal investigation. One newspaper claims to have counted forty-two officers in a gambling den in one night, of whom thirty-six were in uniform. On another occasion 100 officers in active service were discovered tempting chance. The Kaiser, in his latest orders, warns his officers against unscrupulous money-lenders, and says severe punishment will fall on any one convicted of "Shylockism" in the Army, which he seems to consider worse than all phases of gambling, viewing it much in the spirit of the parson, who to his warning against betting at a certain race, added, "if you do bet, don't bet on the wrong horses."

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The Japanese battleship Asahi was launched at Glasgow March 13. She is 425 feet long, of 15,200 tons displacement and 16,000 indicated horse power, and is to develop a speed of 19 knots.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., has been abandoned as an Army post, and, under the direction of Capt. J. N. Patten, A. Q. M., U. S. Volunteers, workmen on March 14 began the removal of Government property and buildings.

An opinion has been rendered by the Attorney General which will result in the resumption of ranks held prior to the war of assistants to the various staff department heads in Washington. This will result in reducing the rank and pay of quite a number of officers.

The military expenditure of the great powers is producing marked effects on the various budgets. England, which has increased 20 per cent. in population within two decades, has doubled her taxation. It is expected that the next budget will show a deficit. England has had many years of prosperity and has paid off several

hundred millions of her debt, but the strain of providing the largest fleet in the world will stop that.

The Government has recently purchased three tugs in Hong Kong for use in Manila Bay and the Philippines. They bear the name of Lee Fat, Kum Hing and Kar Shun, but they will probably be renamed after joining Adm. Dewey. Each boat is of 100 tons burden, 14 feet beam and 8 feet draught. They will be used for transporting troops from one point to another in the Philippines.

A man who tried to commit suicide by shooting himself in the forehead, was surprised by feeling a tickling sensation in his throat from which he presently coughed up half the bullet. The other half was found flattened under the skin on the top of his head. What divided the bullet is not known, but if this had occurred in battle we should have had a dissertation on the flat trajectory, etc.

The Spanish gunboats El Cano, Samar, Baragua, Pampanga, Albay, Calamianes, Ordanota, Bases, Gor-

doque, Panao, Manileno, Mindoro and Maraveles, at Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, according to a despatch from Manila, March 13, have been sold to Francisco Reyes for 201,112 Mexican dollars. They will, according to the despatch, probably be resold to the highest bidder, or they may be transformed into merchantmen.

Lieut. De Faramond, of the French Navy, recently arrived here in company with the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, to become Naval Attaché of the French Embassy. Lieut. De Faramond, who has had a wide experience as a naval observer, says: "This will be the first time that the French Government has had a Naval Attaché with the Embassy. A German naval officer is coming to the German Embassy, and other countries doubtless will follow in the same line. The Spanish-American war furnished the first real test of modern fighting vessels, and naval science must draw its conclusions largely from what the American Navy accomplished during the war with Spain. I think it is universally conceded in Europe that the American Navy made a splendid record, not only in a general way, but in technical matters of naval detail."

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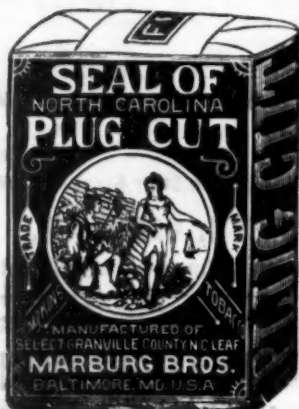
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